

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Sun., Temp. 41-58 (62). Tomorrow
Saturday's temp. 57-68 (64). LON-
DON, Temp. 48-52 (50). Tomorrow
Wednesday's temp. 48-57 (53). CHAN-
CELLOR: Variable. Temp. 61-65 (68-69).
SUNNY, Temp. 48-50 (54). Yesterday
45-58 (72).

ATLANTIC WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOV. 18-19, 1972

Established 1887

ssinger, Tho Negotiate in ris on Monday

By James Goldsborough

NOV. 17 (UPI)—The United States and North Vietnam today that they would resume talks on a Vietnam peace announcement came as Hanoi peace negotiator Le Duc here today. The White House announced in Washington that the two sides had revealed before a private negotiating session would take place. The site of the session was not revealed.

Russia
on UN
sments
rgues America
Pay More

Robert Alden

NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (UPI)—United States and the U.S. clashed here yesterday over the United States' major effort to reduce its budget to the United Nations.

The United States said heatedly that the United States should be a and less and U.S. initiative was not

could lead to the bankruptcy of the U.N. flaring, George Bush, representative, whirled shaking his finger at delegates, said that the United Nations with the total of contributions to the UN, as the Soviet Union's

a U.S.S.R. lectures my who does what to keep in mind these. Bush said. "Bush's flare-up was uncharacteristic, it was well known that the United Nations been roundabout for its efforts budget assessment

U.S. Concerns
ten. Gale W. McGee, ended the debate on the finance com- low key, he warned that if the U.S. as the regular budget used "is my condition that it would be to the interests" of

ment of this ob- remove a serious ch. particularly in has clearly had an on the attitude of public toward that "Sen. McGee

based on the yard- to pay, the United used \$1.5 percent of its budget of \$203

budget is a separ- roviding for such Secretariat and not voluntary contribu- tion finance such development pro- Emergency Child-

the \$4.2 billion the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In his press conference Oct. 26, Mr. Kissinger said specifically that he was asking for only one more negotiating session, "lasting three or four days." At the time, however, he was not aware of the coming difficulties with Saigon.

Mr. Kissinger said at his briefing that day that the United States was entering the coming session with a "constructive attitude. If the other side enters into these

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Shipping Dispute Up Deliveries of Grain

By Marilyn Berger

ON Nov. 17 (UPI)—A 17 million tons grain sold to the has yet left port Soviet ship because went over the in- the Soviet-American pact signed last

million tons have in other nations a more of these currently in sight is piling up at elevators and port ready to trade

the head of Sov- erian government agency arrived late Wednesday way out of the 1st yesterday with all, head of the Administration was scheduling

is what price the pay for shipping grain? American-flag ships. Miami agreement countries, Amer- t ships have been carry two-thirds grain, with each taking a third. The agreement, 14, the Russians

are to pay a minimum shipping rate of \$3.05 a ton on the market rate plus 10 percent, whichever is higher, for a typical load of grain sent from a Gulf of Mexico port to a Black Sea port. At the moment, there is complete disagreement over what the market price is.

The Russians insist that the market rate is \$7.50 a ton, which with the 10 percent surcharge would bring it to \$4.25.

The Americans say it is closer to \$10.35

which, with the additional 10 per-

cent, would be \$11.38.

Heavy Abstentions In Brazil Elections

SAO PAULO, Nov. 17 (AP)— Returns from nationwide municipal elections yesterday showed a heavy proportion of abstentions and blank or null votes in Brazil's most populated area.

An estimated 25 to 30 percent

of the 30 million eligible voters in Latin America's largest nation were reported to have abstained in the polling Wednesday despite the fact that voting is compulsory for every literate Brazilian. Final results are not expected for a month.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press
WELL-PROTECTED—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking from behind a bullet-proof glass box at Social Democratic election rally in Stuttgart on Friday.

Brandt Says If Elected He Will Visit E. Berlin to Sign Germanys Treaty

ESSEN, West Germany, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt announced tonight that he is ready to travel to East Berlin before Christmas if possible, to sign the treaty of general relations between the two German states.

It would be the first time a West German chancellor has visited the East German capital—but the plan depends on Mr. Brandt's coalition government's surviving the national election on Sunday.

The chancellor came to the steel town of Essen to make his promise to go to East Berlin after a hard day of campaigning in cold, snowy weather.

Earlier, about 200 hecklers gave him a noisy reception when he spoke at Paderborn; home spokesman of the Christian Democratic (CDU) opposition leader, Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Brandt's treaty with East Germany, setting Bonn's seal on the Communist East as an independent, sovereign state, has been a key issue in the month-long campaign. He re-emphasized in Essen his willingness to be judged by the treaty.

He also appealed for a national vote of confidence as an endorsement of his efforts to secure peace in Europe and more humanity in divided Germany.

"For the first time, we have the opportunity to negotiate with increased prestige and weight and to secure the peace in Europe for generations to come," he said.

"We have at the same time the opportunity to preserve the substance of the nation and bring more humanity to Germany. For this I ask your confidence."

In related moves today, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, leader of Mr. Brandt's Free Democrat coalition partners, told a Saarbrueck election rally that Bonn had nothing against establishing diplomatic ties with Hungary. He also said that West Germany and China will open embassies in two weeks in each other's capitals.

The Economics Ministry in Bonn, at the same time, announced the biggest increase so far in industrial cooperation between West Germany and the Soviet Union. A group of German firms will supply machine tools and equipment for construction of an integrated ironworks in central Russia, with investment ultimately reaching 3,000 million marks.

Mr. Kohl hammered at the themes of inflation and what he called the inadequacy of the good-neighbors treaty at a CDU rally in Karlsruhe tonight.

"We have confidence in the silent majority in this country," the 48-year-old opposition leader told about 5,000 people.

Two opinion polls published by the ZDF television network just

Sunday's Election

VOTING 4.8 million registered voters. They include 4.8 million between the ages of 18 and 21 voting for the first time.

For what: For 490 seats in the next Bundestag (lower house of parliament). There are also 22 deputies from West Berlin who have no voting rights in parliament. They are chosen by the West Berlin City House of Representatives.

Main parties involved: The Social Democrats (SPD) and their small liberal allies, the Free Democrats (FDP), who were allied in the last coalition government, and the Christian Democrats (CDU), a conservative party and the main opposition group.

In addition, there are several splinter groups, including the rightist National Democratic party (NDP) and a new West German Communist party (DKP).

Party leaders: Social Democrats—Chancellor Willy Brandt, 58; Free Democrats—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, 53; Christian Democrats—Rainer Barzel, 45.

Voting system: Every voter has two ballots. With one he votes for one candidate in one of the 248 voting districts. The candidate obtaining a simple majority in each district is elected.

With the other he votes for a list of candidates put up by each party. Under a proportional representation system these determine the other 248 Bundestag seats.

Any party failing to exceed 5 percent of the overall total national popular vote or to get at least three deputies elected by direct vote gets no seats in the new parliament.

Polling: Opens at 8 a.m. Sunday, closes at 8 p.m.

First computerized projections of final result are expected at 7 p.m.; provisional final result at midnight Sunday.

Italian Cabinet Says Reform Will Cut Its Pay, Not Raise It

ROME, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The government said today that the salaries of Premier Giulio Andreotti and his cabinet ministers will go down, not up, under a recent civil service pay reform.

Mr. Andreotti's office said that press reports that the reform would more than double the salaries of cabinet members were based on a misinterpretation of the move.

Mr. Andreotti's office said that press reports that the reform would raise the government decree for high-ranking civil servants to government members, as well as those of top-salaried bureaucrats. They said that this would double the income of the premier and ministers.

Mr. Andreotti's office said that the move is aimed at closing the gap between the pay of the premier and ministers.

Hundreds Have Closed

Hundreds of such plants have closed since the 1969 "hot autumn" of labor unrest, and many have closed this year, including small factories of such giants as Pirelli, Montecatini Edison and Zanussi, once booming but now in decline, Italian home appliance manufacturer.

This week, 1.5 million metalworkers struck, along with nearly 1 million construction workers, all seeking higher pay. Lower-paid bureaucrats struck because they were left out of the decree doubling salaries of their superiors. And Pirelli, Montedison and Zanussi employees struck in protest against the plant closings.

At week's end the government announced the biggest monthly jump on record for the cost of living index since World War II. It went up 1.3 percent last month, a rate of more than 15 percent on an annual basis.

Campaign contributions out of corporate funds are illegal.

Mr. Trevarrow said he told Mr. Odell "no—after I stopped laughing," adding that "the amount was absurd so far as I was con-

Few Allowed to Greet Him

Peron Ends His Exile; Troops Bar Welcome

By Joseph Novitski

Buenos Aires, Nov. 17 (NYT)—Juan Domingo Peron returned to Argentina today after years of exile with the announced aim of helping pacify a country that has been divided since his authoritarian, populist rule ended 17 years ago.

The former army officer who ruled Argentina as a dictatorial elected president for nine turbulent years ending in 1955 arrived in a chartered Italian jetliner at 11:08 a.m. after an overnight flight from Rome. He immediately went into seclusion in the hotel at Buenos Aires International Airport, canceling a scheduled message to the country and a news conference in protest over security measures applied for his return.

Mr. Peron, his third wife, Isabel Martinez, and seven of his immediate staff were whisked off the plane by government security agents who moved them to the hotel through a driving rain in a tight formation of five cars.

Mr. Peron, tall and looking fit, stepped out of the car for 50 seconds to stand under an umbrella, waving to two thin lines of his followers, outnumbered by newsmen at the airport.

Meets Supporters

After noon, he met with national leaders of his movement and leaders of allied political parties. His immediate plans were unknown, and his future movements remained unclear in the tense atmosphere of the stiff, armed government welcome. The Peronist movement expected him to stay in Buenos Aires at least through Monday.

The Argentine military government, led by enemies of Mr. Peron who invited him back to reach a political agreement, surrounded Ezeiza Airport as though they expected an airborne invasion and not a 77-year-old politician, his wife and 153 of his admirers. Tear gas, armored cars, troops and tanks were used to turn back several thousand of Mr. Peron's followers, who walked all morning through a cold, driving rain trying to reach the airport.

No serious casualties were reported immediately, but news of the attempted demonstrations of support was kept off radio and television broadcasts, apparently by government order.

Navy Man Killed

Officials said a navy petty officer died in an abortive predawn revolt led by petty officers apparently supporting Mr. Peron at a navy technical school in suburban Buenos Aires.

Only 300 wet Peronists, each individually authorized by the junta of commanders in chief of the three armed forces, stood behind police barriers when the white-and-green Alitalia jet touched down in a cloud of spray. A platoon of infantrymen in combat gear surrounded the plane in loose formation, their weapons at the ready and turned towards the aircraft.

"Security measures are for Mr. Peron's safety," a government spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman, Edgar Sajon, added that Mr. Peron was authorized to land at Ezeiza and stay at the airport hotel. The implication, which he did not deny when questioned, was that any further moves by the controversial leader could only be taken after consultation with the military government.

After a dramatic first step, the

fate of what Mr. Peron has called in recent days his "peace mission" appeared unclear. The controversial former president, still hated and feared by many Argentines, has returned as the principal figure in a military plan to return democratic rule to the country through elections scheduled for next March. Because of the strength of his following, estimat-

ed to represent between 40 and 60 percent of the electorate, the military swallowed their distaste and began open negotiations with Mr. Peron at his home in exile in Madrid two years ago.

The negotiations led to his return today, which was declared a nonworking holiday two days ago by decree. The country was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As 631st Person Is Killed

Heath Says 2 Sides in Ulster Have Confidence in Britain

BELFAST, Nov. 17 (AP)—

Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that he had found a "great improvement in Northern Ireland" and the time had come to press on toward a political settlement.

He died during the night when a booby-trap bomb went off as he opened his car door after going off duty at Enniskillen, close to Ulster's border with the Irish Republic.

The prime minister said at a news conference here that in two days of meetings with politicians, churchmen and ordinary citizens he found "a general belief that we are trying to achieve a just solution."

He added that there was now "greater trust and confidence that we will produce a fair solution and when we do so, there will be no justification for violence and it will be much easier to put down violence."

The policeman's death raised

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Declined to Give \$100,000 to Campaign

American Motors Tells of GOP Fund Bid

By Morton Mintz
and Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP)—American Motors Corp. officials said yesterday that the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President asked for a contribution of \$100,000 from its executives, but that the corporation flatly refused.

The episode began last spring, said William M. Trevarrow, who serves as a Washington representative for American Motors and other firms. As he described it yesterday, Robert P. Odell Jr., executive director of the Republican National Finance Committee, visited Mr. Trevarrow's office here and asked for a \$100,000 contribution, which American Motors presumably would collect from its executives.

Campaign contributions out of corporate funds are illegal.

Mr. Trevarrow said he told Mr. Odell "no—after I stopped laughing," adding that "the amount was absurd so far as I was concerned."

"I disapprove of the idea of executives telling their employees to contribute money to a certain candidate," Mr. Chapin said.

Mr. Hedger said he agrees with other executives who privately have expressed concern about the propriety of Republican fund raisers this year asking corporations to raise campaign money and giving the corporations a specific quota of money to collect.

Mr. Odell was out of the country on vacation and could not be reached for comment, Mr. Odell said.

Earlier, officials of U.S. Steel Corp. told The Washington Post that Maurice H. Stans, the president's chief fund raiser, had asked the company to collect a specific quota of contributions from its executives for the Nixon campaign. U.S. Steel executives contributed, but for less than Mr. Stans requested, said William White, the firm's Washington representative.

News Analysis

The Crucial German Election: Ostpolitik or Economics?

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 17 (WP)—Early Sunday evening, in a carbon copy of the ritual that ends an American election, the West Germans will gather around their TV sets and wait for the computers and commentators of the two national networks to tell them who won.

The question is whether the voters on Sunday will give a new mandate to Chancellor Willy Brandt and his left-of-center coalition of Social Democrats and liberal Free Democrats or will swing toward conservatism and give the nod to Rainer Barzel, standard-bearer of the Christian Democrats, who led the country through 20 years of postwar reconstruction.

The battle lines dividing the two sides have been drawn clearly enough. Mr. Brandt has chosen the incumbent's natural role of statesman and is running all out on the record of his Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy—the drive to improve West Germany's relations with the Communist bloc, which has earned him a Nobel Peace Prize.

As the challenger, Mr. Barzel has been forced to emphasize more homely issues, chief among them West Germany's mounting inflation. In an appeal to voters' fears about their pocketbooks, he has hammered at the theme that Mr. Brandt's re-election would mean ruinous price rises and costly social tinkering on a scale that would bankrupt the country.

Dead Heat

Yet, while the options are clear, there is still great uncertainty about which one the voters are going to pick up. As the campaign ended, the two sides appeared locked in a dead heat.

Public-opinion polls and party pros agreed that the basic constituencies of the two major parties remain substantially unchanged from past elections and that the outcome will be determined by approximately five million "floating" or independent voters. But they confessed bafflement at which issues and personalities are going to count most with uncommitted voters.

Yet this is what the election is all about. Even the names of the winners are less important than what the vote says about the things the electorate has uppermost on its mind. By late Sunday night the political analysts will be sifting through the results, trying to sketch a picture of the mood, the aspirations and the future direction of the German people.

What the experts conclude will be of keen interest not only to West Germany's 61 million citizens but also to untold other people in both halves of Europe and in the United States. Of all the countries in Western Europe, it is West Germany whose elections seem to draw the largest share of outside attention.

War Memories

In part, this is the legacy of World War II. For those who lived through its horror, few subjects are more compelling than the health of the democracy that was built on the ashes of the most ruthless dictatorship the

world has ever seen. Inevitably, there is a compulsion to scrutinize any election here for signs of whether the virus of fascism still lurks within the German body politic.

Even for those who consider the danger of a Nazi revival a dead issue, there is a special fascination in Sunday's election. They are interested in how the country's current state of mind might affect the increasingly wider swath being cut by West Germany in the affairs of Europe.

Despite the loss of almost half its prewar territory, West Germany has emerged as the unrivaled economic powerhouse of Western Europe. So prominent is its economic position within the European Common Market that even the Soviet Union has found itself obliged to court Bonn in hopes of obtaining German trade and technology for its own development.

For a long time the West Germans were prevented by their Nazi past from exercising the political influence that is the natural companion of economic wealth. But time and events have gradually been stripping away the constraints that relegated West Germany to the status of a paragon in the world community.

Viable Democracy

First, the Christian Democrats, under their patriarch Konrad Adenauer, brought about re-entry to the West by laying the foundations of a viable democracy and then anchoring it securely in NATO and the Common Market.

Then came the turn of Mr. Brandt and his attempt to bury the last lingering hostilities left from the war through a reconciliation with Eastern Europe. On

Nov. 12 days ago his Ostpolitik recorded its most dramatic achievement when Bonn turned its back on 20 years of pretending that the Communist regime in East Germany did not exist and concluded an agreement for the two German states to recognize each other's independence.

What is more, these developments—secure alliance with the West and budding détente with the East—have come at a time when the United States is signaling its intention of gradually relinquishing the burdens it assumed in postwar Europe. Inevitably, this is going to leave some vacuums that the Europeans will have to fill by themselves.

Given the interdependence of institutions like the Common Market we imposed on Western Europe, it is doubtful that any one country will emerge in a position of clear-cut leadership. But when one looks at West Germany, with its economic power and its new potential to act as interlocutor between East and West, there seems little doubt that it should be among the prime movers of the coming decade.

Outsiders' View

Still, this picture of West Germany's potential role in Europe of tomorrow reflects what is essentially the view of outsiders, who admire Mr. Brandt and his Ostpolitik. The big question is

whether it is shared by the West Germans themselves. There are those who doubt that they do. Sweden's Premier Olof Palme once remarked, "Willy Brandt could be elected the leader of any country in Europe—except, perhaps, his own." A Social Democratic strategist sums up his fears of what could happen Sunday by saying:

"Brandt is offering the Germans a great vision—the chance to finally close the book on the past, to be not just respectable but respected. But it may well be that our people are more interested in the price of beer and cigarettes."

It's not quite that simple, of course. However, his words indicate a recognition that the voters might be tired of "big issues" and are turning inward in a way that could have very unpredictable results.

To some extent, this is an inevitable reaction to all that has happened here in the last three years. During that time, West Germany underwent what was literally a revolution in its political life. But it was a revolution totally different from what most people expected. To fully understand its effects on the average German, it is necessary to go back to the last national elections in 1969.

Pressure for Change

Then the country was gripped by pressure for change. The process of reconstruction had been completed, after two decades in power, were growing fossilized, and the established order, which reflected the bourgeois values of pre-Hitler Germany, was coming under challenge from several sides.

Part of the challenge came from the "have-nots," who felt left out of the general prosperity and who were threatening a turn toward the radical right. Part came from a young postwar generation that repudiated the authority-respecting attitudes of its elders and turned with enthusiasm to the doctrines of the new left and the life style of the youth "counter culture."

Because of this, the Social Democrats won a vote in the 1969 election, sufficient to put together a coalition with the tiny Free Democratic party and take power

for the first time in the postwar period. The country settled back to see what Mr. Brandt would do about his pledge to be "the chancellor of internal reform."

Then the unexpected happened.

Mr. Brandt's initial cautious probe toward the East suddenly ignited into an explosion of activity that pushed domestic considerations into the background. For the next three years it was not internal reform but foreign policy, as embodied by the Ostpolitik, that would occupy the attention of the West German government, parliament and public.

Price of Ostpolitik

The advances made by Mr. Brandt in this area went far beyond what anyone had believed possible, resulting eventually in entirely new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But it was done at a substantial price: Bonn's recognition of the division of Germany and the loss of vast former German territories absorbed by Poland and the Soviet Union after.

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for the first time in the postwar period. The country settled back to see what Mr. Brandt would do about his pledge to be "the chancellor of internal reform."

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Mr. Brandt's initial cautious probe toward the East suddenly ignited into an explosion of activity that pushed domestic considerations into the background. For the next three years it was not internal reform but foreign policy, as embodied by the Ostpolitik, that would occupy the attention of the West German government, parliament and public.

Price of Ostpolitik

The advances made by Mr. Brandt in this area went far beyond what anyone had believed possible, resulting eventually in entirely new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But it was done at a substantial price: Bonn's recognition of the division of Germany and the loss of vast former German territories absorbed by Poland and the Soviet Union after.

To some extent, this is an inevitable reaction to all that has happened here in the last three years. During that time, West Germany underwent what was literally a revolution in its political life. But it was a revolution totally different from what most people expected. To fully understand its effects on the average German, it is necessary to go back to the last national elections in 1969.

Obituaries

Philip Gove, Lexicographer Of Webster's 3d International

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Philip B. Gove, 70, who compiled and edited Webster's Third New International Dictionary and then defended the vast volume against charges of linguistic looseness, died yesterday at his home in Warren, Mass.

As editor in chief of the G. & C. Merriam Co., of Springfield, Mass., which published the dictionary, Mr. Gove was the linguistic heir of Noah Webster, the pioneering American lexicographer.

Whereas Webster and the other early dictionary compilers were concerned principally with establishing right and wrong in English usage, their 19th-century descendants have been more concerned not with passing judgment but with describing the language as it actually is used.

Thus, when Webster's 2,682-page Third New International appeared in 1961, including among its 450,000 terms such formerly forbidden words as "ain't," it set off a swirling controversy among teachers, readers, speakers and writers of English.

"There's no divine sanction in language," said Mr. Gove in defending his dictionary, which had been fully revised for the first time in 27 years. "It's an instrument of the people who use it."

In addition, he noted that there was precedent for the turmoil that stemmed in great part from some of the 100,000 words or meanings introduced in the new edition for the first such notice by Webster.

'Bible Condemned'

"Every new edition of the Bible has been condemned," he said, "and every edition of Webster's Old Noah Webster had his troubles too."

Mr. Gove found it ironic that most of the complaints appeared to come from the popular press, while, he said, "The press has more influence on the language than any other single source."

"Most serious scholars informed in the history of language approve the new dictionary," he said. With the passage of time, controversy appeared to abate.

"I think he's been justified by all the scholars," his wife, the former Grace Potter, said in a telephone interview.

The son of a Concord, N.H., physician, Mr. Gove majored in English at Dartmouth College, and received a master's degree at Harvard. After teaching at Rice Institute and New York University, he returned graduate study and won his PhD at Columbia in 1941.

During the 1930s, he spent a year in England, where he made a special study of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 18th-century British writer and lexicographer.

After World War II service as an officer in the naval reserve,

Mario Zegna

BIELLA, Italy, Nov. 17 (NYT)

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Viningham, 73, general secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society since 1955 and past Western treasurer of World Baptist Alliance, died yesterday.

Morris Milstein

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT) The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Viningham, 73, general secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society since 1955 and past Western treasurer of World Baptist Alliance, died yesterday.

O.B. Andrews Jr.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 17 (NYT)—O.B. Andrews Jr.

a retired vice-president of Container Corp. and a foreign correspondent for The New

Times, died here.

He joined The Times in

and was assigned as a

spondent in its London bu-

in 1936.

Mario Zegna

BIELLA, Italy, Nov. 17 (NYT)

Italian industrialist Mario Zegna, 56, who with his brother, E

neglio, founded the noted

textile industry, died in

north Italian town yesterday.

Rev. E.B. Willingham

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FTA Rejects Smaller Role, Plans to Solicit New Members

By Richard Homan

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Jean Free Trade Association (FTA), indignant at suggestions it is about to vanish as an "ant" international market, pledged today to continue its role in economic affairs and it would actively solicit members from Eastern as well as Western Europe.

The ministers of the nine nations ended a two-day meeting here today. It was the meeting before Britain andark, which account for half of EFTA's total trade more than a third of its national budget, leave to members of the Common Market.

"There is no question of a burial FTA," Josef Staribacher,

ti Dismisses ef of Army

CAU-PRINCE, Nov. 17—Two new cabinet members office today following President Jean-Claude's dismissal of Luckner.

One, who had controlled the army and the police, is considered the government man.

Ambroone, 38, was stripped his position as minister interior and defense in the first cabinet shake-up 21-year-old president of his father 18 months

in Mr. Cambon's both key ministries was Lafontant, described by his sources as a relatively figure who previously sub-general in New York, the cabinet change took the Department of Justice Fournier Fortune succéndre Roseau.

h Students Hold, e Policeman

Nov. 17 (Reuters)—eds of riot police surrounded Vincennes University after a young man was held captive in several hours by extreme students.

Students contended that man, who was not in was telephoning information about a meeting they had over to reporters by the stater press conference which his police badge and cards were displayed.

Austria's Minister of Trade, who presided over the session, said: "The seven countries which will continue as members of EFTA object to being called the remnant of EFTA, sooner or later to be liquidated. In the name of the EFTA Council of Ministers, I reject this out of hand."

The whole affair was "a bitter-sweet one," a participant noted, because the departure of some of its members for the Common Market had been one of the meeting's two chief topics. The other was arrangement of free trade agreements with the Common Market for those EFTA members which, primarily to preserve their political neutrality, did not want to join the EEC.

This, too, has been achieved. Five EFTA members—Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland—signed free trade agreements with the Common Market on July 22. Finland has negotiated an agreement but not yet signed it. And Norway has begun talks toward a similar agreement.

With this done, EFTA sought to adjust itself to the realities of its new situation by deciding to trim its headquarters staff in Geneva by about 40 percent—the amount of the organizational budget that had been supplied by Britain and Denmark.

In their communiqué, the trade ministers set modest and general future-tasks for EFTA. It would, it said, "continue to foster the development of intra-EFTA trade, would cooperate in economic matters and would make further efforts toward the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade."

Mr. Staribacher, who discussed the communiqué with newsmen, disclosed that there had been "a concrete show of interest" for membership in EFTA by some Western European nations which he would not name. No official applications have been made, he said, "but the ministers are convinced that when other states are ready, they will apply for membership."

Asked whether any Eastern European nations had indicated an interest in joining EFTA, Mr. Staribacher said, "From the East there has been something maybe less concrete, but some very interesting talks and very interesting questions from governments."

He said that Romania, which has shown an interest in an arrangement with the Common Market, had not discussed participation in EFTA, but he noted that Yugoslavia, which has frequently sent observers to EFTA sessions, "has shown considerable interest, but only in the form of exploratory talks."



United Press International
STUCK—Driver sitting dejectedly atop his car that was semi-buried in mud-slide across Highway 1 Thursday near Big Sur, Calif. This scene was repeated several times, with drivers finding themselves in a similar situation because of heavy rains.

But Asks Delay on Conference

Russia at UN Vows Support For Anti-Terrorism Campaign

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Union today declared support for the campaign against international terrorism.

It warned that unless they are curbed, "terrorists of the future might use atomic bombs or bacterial weapons to blackmail any government they choose."

The declaration, by a Soviet legal expert, D.N. Kolesnik, to the UN General Assembly's Legal Committee strengthened prospects for a compromise in the assembly on at least some positive steps toward international controls against terrorism.

Mr. Kolesnik described as premature the U.S. proposal for a diplomatic conference in 1973 to conclude a treaty on severe punishment of or extradition of terrorists.

He said, however, that the International Law Commission, a worldwide body of jurists, should be asked to draft a treaty and

to give it priority over all its other projects.

Criticizing countries that want to delay action indefinitely, Mr. Kolesnik said, "The world community cannot and should not be required to wait until a definition of terrorism is prepared."

U.S. officials said that they were encouraged that the Soviet Union had decided to treat terrorism as an urgent matter, but they still favored calling an international treaty conference.

Mr. Kolesnik criticized individual Palestinian terrorists as hurting the liberation movement. He made it clear that Moscow supports the Arab cause against Israel, declaring, "condemnation of international terrorism should be linked to condemnation of international Zionism."

The Soviet speaker said that the Israelis had introduced terrorism into the Middle East and were the first to use postal bombs.

Zionist cutthroats have annihilated hundreds of innocent people," he charged.

Hassan Kelani, of Syria, told the committee that early leaders of Israel included terrorists, notorious that the late John F. Kennedy and the late physicist Albert Einstein, a Jew, withdrew from a New York welcoming committee for them after Israel achieved independence.

Now Girls, Too, Can Become Beefeaters

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters)

—Girls can now apply for jobs as beefeaters at the Tower of London under new government regulations.

Of 100 non-industrial civil service jobs considered unsuitable for women in 1970, the government has now released 55 for competition between the sexes.

In addition to beefeaters—guardians of the tower who wear colorful uniforms dating from the 15th century and who get their name from their sanguine complexion—the jobs now available to women range from government butler to "calf certifying officers."

New U.S. Ambassador Is Slated for Poland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)

—Richard T. Dadus, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, will be the U.S. ambassador to Poland, administration officials said today. The White House is expected to make the announcement shortly.

Mr. Dadus, 52, is one of America's top Soviet-bloc experts, having served in Warsaw in the 1940s and twice in Moscow in the 1950s and 1960s.

Civilian Lawyer Says Navy Had Him Ousted in Pacific

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—A civilian attorney has charged that Navy intelligence officers were responsible for his ouster from Subic Bay, in the Philippines, where he had been defending dozens of black sailors in court-martial cases.

Douglas J. Sorensen, of Palo Alto, Calif., said in an interview here that Navy investigators joined with Philippine police to raid the offices of the National Lawyers' Guild last month.

Mr. Sorensen, 28, and two associates, Bart K. Lubow, of New York, and Eugene R. Parker, of Honolulu, were deported Oct. 27 by the Philippine government, nine days after their arrest.

Denying Civilian Counsel

The Navy's action, Mr. Sorensen said, had the effect of denying sailors accused of court-martial offenses the right to American civilian counsel, as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

He said that the American Civil Liberties Union and the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, in New York, would join the Lawyers' Guild in a right-to-counsel lawsuit against the Navy that would be filed here within two weeks.

One Navy lawyer, still on active duty in the Philippines, acknowledged in a telephone interview Wednesday that there were no longer any American civilian counsels available to enlisted men at Subic Bay.

Navy spokesmen had no immediate official comment, but a number of officers privately said they knew of no link between the ouster of the Lawyers' Guild and Navy intelligence.

Navy Information

In an official statement last month, however, Edmundo W. Ryee, the Philippine government's Immigration and Deportation Commissioner, said that information provided by the Navy had led to the arrest of the Americans who were accused of anti-government and pro-Communist activities.

Mr. Sorensen said in the interview that his group had been a prime target of Navy legal-of-

ficers since early this year, when racial unrest began to increase among sailors because of stepped-up Vietnam war activities in the Pacific fleet.

Only one train in four was running on the main lines and suburban services were cut in some instances to 20 percent.

France has been hit by a wave of industrial unrest since the government dissolved steep increases in September in the cost of living.

Workers Strike On French Rails

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Thousands of railwaymen struck the north and east regions of the French rail system today in an action aimed at securing better wages and working conditions. It was the last day of a four-day series of rail strikes.

Only one train in four was running on the main lines and suburban services were cut in some instances to 20 percent.

France has been hit by a wave of industrial unrest since the government dissolved steep increases in September in the cost of living.

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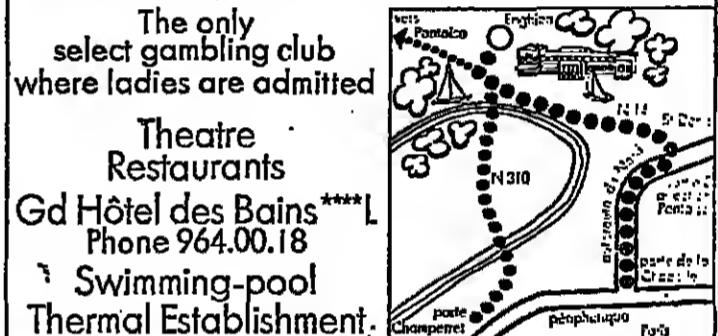
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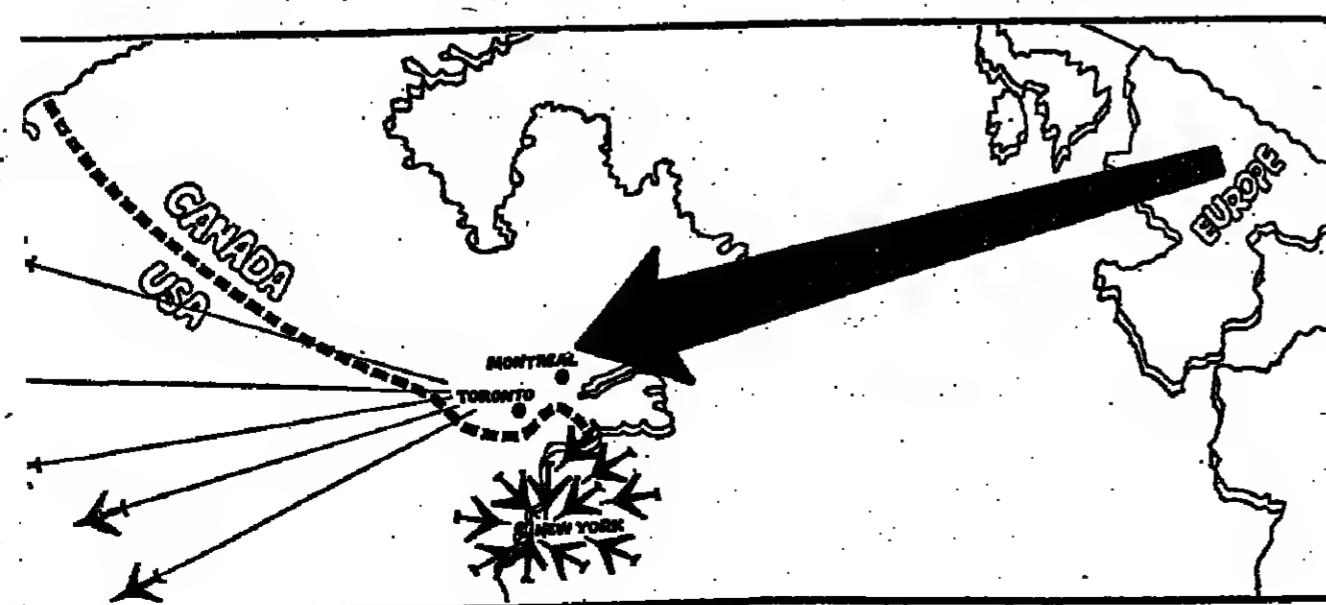
Swimming-pool
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don't!



Forget the idea that New York is the only way into America. It isn't. Try routing by Montreal or Toronto, and you'll be glad you did. Many US cities are actually nearer that way for a start, and there are connections to more than 60 of them! Then there's the congestion problem that we don't have. Canada's gateway airports are clear and easy, with far less risk of infuriating delays. So no hanging around. And Air Canada flights from 11 European cities are all ready to speed you on your way.

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Accommodation With Cuba?

Accommodation with Cuba could begin, Latin American hand John Plank speculated presciently in 1969, "with a serious bilateral U.S.-Cuban dialogue about the hijacking problem, a matter of concern to both Castro and us and whose resolution would immediately and tangibly benefit both parties." This is the larger significance of Havana's and Washington's newly expressed interest in a hijacking dialogue. Handled properly, it could lead through cultural exchanges, claims settlements, trade talks and political relations—the familiar route—to an American detente with the only Communist state (Albania aside) still out in the cold. But given Fidel Castro's suspicions, not to say his political investment in portraying the United States as a devil, the U.S. manner in dealing with Havana is crucial. We do not stress this point only because Mr. Nixon last week gratuitously observed that he anticipated no change in Cuba's policy and, therefore, no change in his own. The success, which is to say the potential, of the hijack dialogue is at stake. Cuba has asked to discuss not only the hijacking of American planes to Cuba but the hijacking of Cuban boats to the United States and what it believes to be the closely related issue of the "illegal" flight of Cubans by means not involving hijacking (by private boats, for instance). The State Department has responded positively but, in accordance with past policy, only to the offer to discuss takeovers of American planes.

We assume this response was a bargaining position, not a final position, because "the hijacking problem" cuts both ways. For the United States its essence is safety in the skies. For Cuba its essence is the security of the Castro government: by preventing its citizens from departing—last year Havana halted the six-year airlift that had brought a quarter of a million refugees to Miami—Cuba means to give them no real alternative but to accommodate to Communist rule.

It could well be that a warmer political atmosphere would make negotiation of both halves of the problem easier. The fact remains that the American interest in coping with the plane hijacking until now has been subordinated to its interest in making life a bit more difficult for Fidel Castro.

Perhaps Castro was looking anyway for a face-saving way to start coming in from the

cold. Perhaps the Russians, tired of the cost and nuisance of supporting Cuba, gave him a nudge. At any rate, the last two hijackings have been notably different from most of the earlier ones; the last two plainly have involved a large degree of criminality and sheer danger. Mr. Castro seems to have understood that the surge of American concern over the two hijackings gave him a certain opening that he did not have or need when hijackings were the stuff of bad TV jokes. We think that, in his offer to bargain, he ought to be presumed serious until proven not so.

We would further argue that it is not only the link between Americans' safety in the skies and Castro's legitimacy that should incite the United States to bargain seriously with Cuba. If President Nixon can deal directly with Moscow and Peking, why should the smallest and weakest of the Communist states alone be held at arm's length? In the dozen Castro years, the hemisphere has seen that neither the man nor his doctrine nor his disciples, certainly not his example in Cuba, has excited "revolution" anywhere beyond his borders. Castro himself now makes no more than a ritual appeal for the cause which a few fearful Americans, but virtually no realistic Latins, identify with his name. Nor in a period of detente with the Soviet Union, and of intercontinental and submarine-launched missiles, does it make political or military sense to overdo the old worry that Moscow will make Cuba a "base."

In reaching out to Cuba, there is a certain problem in reassuring those American allies who, either in response to American entreaties or for reasons of their own, supported the political and economic boycott of Havana which the United States organized a decade ago. But last June at the Organization of American States, no fewer than seven Latin states declared that each country should make up its own mind on Cuba. Some particularly insecure or repressive Latin governments may need some special handholding. But surely that problem is manageable.

To be sure, Fidel Castro remains a very tough and fractious fellow to deal with. We would be the last to say, however, that he's too tough for Richard Nixon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wall Street's Millennium

As the world approached the year A.D. 1000, it was clear to serious thinkers that the end of the millennium would be an event of very great significance. The prevalence of visions, and the astral manifestations, made that much clear. But there was a division of opinion among the experts, over the precise meaning of the portents. Some analysts expected the day of judgment, while others forecast only plagues and tempests. But informed men were all able to agree that, as they used to put it in the 10th century, mankind was passing a major milestone. Much the same can be said of the announcement that now, for the first time, the Dow Jones industrial average has closed above 1,000.

The Dow Jones average, over the past generation, has moved mainly upward, in celebration of this country's accumulating wealth. It reached 400 in 1954, 600 in 1958, and came very close to the magical 1,000 in both 1966 and 1968. In the spring of 1970 it swooped down to 631, then started back up toward its present level. The current surge is the effect of the recovery from the recent recession. Profits are running higher than most people had expected. In the background there is President Nixon's re-election, his wage and price controls, and the prospect of peace in Vietnam. The atmosphere is reassuring to the 30 million Americans who own and trade in stock.

The stock market is a great national institution that provides the only really

respectable form of gambling that is available to Americans. A man who spends his days and nights playing the horses, even if he makes money at it, is regarded as mentally unstable and a menace to public morals. But if he expends the same time and obsession on the stock market, so long as he is able to avoid bankruptcy, he remains a pillar of the community and an example to its youth. The genius of the stock market is its success in harnessing the American passion for gambling to the vast requirements of industrial growth. Building great industries is a highly risky and expensive process, with dozens of failures littering the road to every triumph. Inducing society to finance this costly process of trial and error is not so simple. But by organizing it as a vast game combining luck, skill and pure nerve, like poker, American industry has assured itself of a voluntary flow of capital on a scale that the harshest dictator would hesitate to extract from his people by force.

Wall Street's millennium is, according to the insiders, a matter of very little real meaning. But it is the kind of symbol that catches the imagination and accurately suggests the enormous increase in American wealth over the past generation. One large question about the market now is whether it will remain reasonably accessible to the small private investor, or be taken over by the very large institutions that increasingly dominate its internal life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Uncertainty in Vietnam

South Vietnam must now prepare for a not-too-distant time when it will have to make far more independent decisions than previously and rely upon itself. This leads to a psychological situation which hardly fits the official version of things, according to which the country has successfully fended off an invasion and handed the enemy a defeat. Some objective observers are comparing the present situation to the end of 1964. One difference, however, is the existence of a more or less compact South Vietnamese Army, which did not crumble under

Hanoi's Easter offensive but at the same time could not have held its own without enormous U.S. air support. The army physically "controls" more than 80 percent of the population, but most of the people are sunk in political apathy. This need not be to the disadvantage of the Thieu regime, but neither does it give it a comfortable safety margin in countering re-infiltrated Communists after a cease-fire. Away from the bustle of Saigon, tangible uncertainty is the sole factor that heads every balance sheet now being drawn up in this land.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1897

NEW YORK—The Herald's correspondent in Washington telegraphs that President McKinley does not now intend to incorporate the recent correspondence with Spain in his annual Message to Congress, as he does not deem it compatible with the public interest to publish the text of the dispatches already exchanged, pending further correspondence and the execution of the promises made by the Spanish government. Congress is funding.

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1922

CHICAGO—The Federal Court has refused William E. Lloyd a stay of 30 days before he starts serving a sentence of five years for sedition. He asked for the delay to permit him to arrange his \$1,300,000 estate. He is said to be the world's richest Communist. The judge said, "No man going to prison ought to have that much money." His Communist friends are angry because he did not share with them, and want him out of the party.



The Creative Pause

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The 10 weeks between the November election of the President of the United States and his inauguration on Jan. 20 are probably more important than any other 10 weeks of his four or eight year stay in the White House.

For in this short span, the President can change his team, change his mind, change the whole tone of his administration, retain his most effective men and retire the rest, correct past mistakes, and adjust his policies and personnel to the changing problems of the future.

Maybe this is what is meant by the "genius" of the democratic political system. At least in the executive branch of the government, it makes allowances for the accidents and fragility of human life, and liberates the President from the federal service.

Freedom to Act

Nobody else at the top of other large American institutions, with the possible exception of football coaches and baseball managers, has such freedom to act on reality, and even they can be fired over the telephone after any game that goes wrong.

The only trouble with the system is that it isn't applied as widely as it might be. The President isn't stuck with the seniority system, but the Congress is. Who among the presidents and chief executives of corporations, universities, or hamburger stands wouldn't like to have the resignations of their colleagues on their desks every four years?

Think of the possibilities. The Congress could promote the young men who are coming instead of being stuck with the old men who are going. The church could send its weary bishops and preachers off to some

comfortable retreat, and of course, newspaper publishers could toss all their aging columnists to the photographers and the obit writers.

Fortunately, President Nixon has recognized that he is the envy of every other chief executive in the land, and he is taking advantage of his special position.

He knew that it was the custom after any election for all his appointees to put their resignations at his disposal, but he didn't count on their good taste or manners. He had his press secretary announce publicly that he not only expected their resignations, but that he intended to act on them, and maybe separate as many as 2,000 top officials from the federal service.

This put him in an awkward position, as The Washington Post was quick to point out. For he had defended everything and everybody in his administration during the election campaign, and asked, "Why break up a winning team?" but now he was threatening to break it up, as if he were breaking up an old Democratic administration instead of his own.

Nevertheless it is hard to fault him for being tough on his own team and looking to the future. This may be the best thing about Nixon. He peddles a lot of baloney, but he doesn't swallow it himself. He has got away with a lot of mediocre characters in secondary positions in his first term, mainly because he had a few brilliant characters in the primary jobs, but now he says he is going to get rid of the amiable failures, and it will be interesting to see whether his great victory has made him more willing to appoint the best men available.

He used his appointive power very cautiously when he was first elected. Though Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York was probably the logical choice for secretary of state, especially since his friend and protégé, Henry Kissinger, was going to the White House, the President passed him by for William Rogers.

There was even some talk back then of Mayor John Lindsay of New York going to the State Department as undersecretary, but in the end the President chose safer and dimmer men. As a result, while there are many able men in the cabinet, particularly George Shultz, at the Treasury and Elliot Richardson at H.E.W., nobody close to the President except Kissinger, has attracted much attention.

More Confident

Now, however, the President is undoubtedly more confident and secure and he would certainly dominate any ministry of talents, no matter how distinguished.

He has a strong, intensively loyal but overblown White House staff—almost a kind of Poliblur or private government within the public government. Dr. Kissinger alone, has over 100 assistants working under him in the old State Department building.

Accordingly, substantial cuts in the bureaucracy could undoubtedly be made with profit. The President has talked a lot about decentralizing power, but has actually centralized it in the White House more than any other President since Roosevelt. Also it is this monopoly of executive power in the hands of a few, able but suspicious men in the White House that has given such an air of secrecy to the first Nixon administration, but now he is at least talking about having a more "open" second term, and this could change the tone and temper of the next four years.

Balance of Humanity

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The Russian State Choir performed the other night in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. On the pavement outside there was a counter-performance: Victor Yoran, a Soviet Jew in exile, played works for unaccompanied cello by Bach and Ravel.

Yoran was protesting the refusal of Soviet authorities over the last three years to let his wife, his son and his mother join him in Israel. Others with him carried signs condemning the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, for example the dismissal of 24 Jewish musicians from the Moscow Radio Orchestra after one sought a permit to leave for Israel.

The incident evoked a disparate memory. One of the most bizarre moments in the 1972 Republican convention came during a film on the accomplishments of President Nixon. When he was shown with Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, the hall in Miami burst into the loudest applause of the evening.

Applause and Détente

The applause was doubtless for the idea of détente rather than the person of Brezhnev. Still, it was remarkable to see thousands of Republicans applauding at the buxom image of the Soviet Communist party leader, the imposer of a head tax on Jewish emigrants, the author of the formal doctrine that the Soviet Union may suppress freedom in any socialist country.

The delegates' enthusiasm for friendship with the most powerful of Communist countries contrasted with their equally strong support for continued American

air and naval assault on one of the smallest, North Vietnam. When Nixon, in his acceptance speech, made a tender reference to Little Tanya of Leningrad, whose family died during the German blockade, he said nothing about the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese Tanyas and other innocents killed, wounded and made homeless by his bombs.

How does one explain the difference in American attitudes toward Communism in Moscow and Hanoi? The Soviet Union, as in the SALT agreement, serves important purposes, whatever the nature of Soviet society.

Human Consequences

The question is whether the reality of power excludes more human concerns in foreign policy. Henry Kissinger might well say yes, he might indeed regard anyone who asked such a question as a sentimentalist. But Americans still do have to live with their foreign policy, and so they ought at least to understand its human consequences.

A world balanced among the strong may have grave consequences for the weak. That is because the balance is essentially an agreement by the powerful to let each other have their own way in their own spheres.

Andrei Sakharov, the great Russian dissident, said in a recent interview that things had grown worse in the Soviet Union since Nixon's visit to Moscow. "The authorities seem more impudent because they feel that with détente they can now ignore Western public opinion." Limits on American influence in Soviet affairs may be an inescapable part of great-power agreements. But it does not follow that we must cease to care about what we do ourselves, in our world.

35-Nation Meeting

The Diverse Goals Of European Security

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—More than six years after it was first proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, the Warsaw Pact countries are going to have to talk about making it easier to travel between East and West, and about the future of the Berlin Wall and the death strip behind East and West Germany. French President Georges Pompidou has described this as greater "interpenetration."

NATO Secretary-General Jean-Louis Luns said during a visit here last week that "meaningful declarations will not be sufficient." He said the CESC should establish a set of principles that would make the so-called Brexit and its new doctrine of "limited or partial sovereignty" more difficult to apply. Mr. Luns called for some specific military agreements such as advance warnings for troop maneuvers and exchanges of observers.

If ever the goals of an international meeting were diverse, those of this one are. It is all things to all people. To some of the participants, the Helsinki preparations are the opening of the road to reconciliation of the blood and a new European order. To others, it is a Soviet trick to separate Europe from America and recognize de facto Soviet hegemony. To still others, it is a chance to escape, a tiny hit, from that same hegemony.

Proposed in 1966

Originally proposed in the Bucharest Declaration of 1968, the idea at first aroused little interest in the West. It was seen largely as a Soviet propaganda exercise aimed at winning recognition of the division of Europe and the sovereignty of East Germany.

The Warsaw Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia two years later sent the project further into limbo. But in 1969 the Warsaw Pact members meeting, ironically, in Prague, issued a call for the CESC. Through their meeting came less than a year after their invasion of the same city, the Pact members urged a conference to proclaim the "renunciation of the use of force in mutual relations between states in Europe."

They also recommended that the CESC achieve a "widening of commercial, economic and technical-scientific relations and political cooperation between European states."

Following the invasion of Czechoslovakia and throughout much of 1969, the Western nations, particularly the NATO members, dismissed any idea of CESC as unlikely. But in the Soviet détente offensive that began in 1969, and which was not unrelated to the diplomatic disaster that Czechoslovakia represented, the Western nations began to see ways in which a conference could be useful.

It was decided that a series of links would be made, tests of Soviet intentions, beginning with a Berlin agreement. Through the Berlin agreement was to cost East German party leader Walter Ulbricht his job before it was completed, the Russians delivered.

The CESC also was linked more indirectly to a successful SALT accord and an agreement between East and West Germany, and in both cases satisfactory results were obtained.

This is certainly a prime Soviet objective in urging CESC, and to many observers at least as important to the East Germans as is achieving a diminished American presence in Europe.

The Helsinki preparations expected to last several months and their success will determine when the conference itself is underway. Judging from the presently separating the countries on several issues, it could many months.

An example of this gulf given recently by Frigyes P. Pataki, Hungarian vice-minister for foreign affairs. In a detailed article on the CESC, Mr. Pataki writes that the real difficulty was "a European détente was not American-like."

"The development of improved relations between the capitalist and socialist European countries," writes Mr. Pataki, "would raise danger that capitalist Europe slips from American control; in turn would render impossible the use of European capitalist countries in the global plan of American imperialism."

Letters

Terrorists

There is a difference between terrorists and freedom-fighters, the latter, whether Bangla Desh, Yankees or Cubans, operated in the areas they consider rightfully theirs and acted against the action against the aggressors; terrorists strike indiscriminately in safe countries, such as (Munich), Switzerland and Italy. The development of improved relations between the capitalist and socialist European countries, writes Mr. Pataki, "would raise danger that capitalist Europe slips from American control; in turn would render impossible the use of European capitalist countries in the global plan of American imperialism."

Specifically, this means that Brussels.

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Arrests 3 Frenchmen, Imprisoned by Brazil, on Drugs

ORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Agents arrested three men, including one of most wanted criminals, at International airport and announced that been indicted as leaders \$250 million narcotics.

Frenchmen, Christian Michel Nicoll, 42, and astou, 37, were taken American World Air from Brazil. They were taken from Brazil yes-

nominated "Le Beau" under sentence of France for the murder of police inspector in cell was under a sentence for armed robbery and jumped ball in the days four years ago after indicted for narcotics.

were among 20 named federal indictment morning by U.S. Albert Morse. The indictment was kept secret no men arrived here. government said the eaded the largest and most international smuggling ring yet dis-

Kilos of Heroin was believed to have ported 500 kilograms worth \$250 million in over the past three

ment said that Davidally responsible for g approximately 100 of heroin into the United States.

Tested in Brazil three at the request of U.S. Brazilian police however, as the nar-enforcer, rather than

id and Nicho were been deported try of origin—France to a statement by officials yesterday. It immediately clear why sent to New York. Its role in the gang great as the two wives said. In government state- that David was in-



FIRST-CLASS SAFETY—The British Post Office has launched a safety campaign by issuing chains for walking on ice and snow to more than 3,000 postmen.

Ex-Chief of Lyons Vice Squad Is Held on Protection Charge

LYONS, France, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Four members of the "Jo Cesar" gang were condemned to prison and fined 12.5 million francs today for manufacturing heroin in a secret laboratory. The heroin was to be shipped to the United States.

Cesar, shortly after his arrest March 13, 1972, hanged himself in his prison cell. His widow, Renée, 49, was condemned to two years in prison.

Kreisky in Hospital

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was admitted to a hospital yesterday for week to 10 days suffering from circulatory trouble, government officials said. Mr. Kreisky, 61, complained of feeling unwell on the way to his office by car early yesterday and was advised to take a complete rest.

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New Parleys Slated by U.K. And Iceland

In Search for Accord On Fishing Rights

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Britain and Iceland agreed today to try once again for a truce in their prolonged dispute over fishing rights.

The Foreign Office announced that ministers of the two countries—allied within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—will meet in Reykjavik Nov. 27 and 28. Earlier negotiations broke down last August.

Lady Treadsmuir, minister of state for foreign affairs, will head the British team, which will include representatives of the fishing industry as well as government experts.

The dispute, which also involves West Germany, flared following an Icelandic decision to extend its fishing zone from 12 to 50 miles. The new limits came into effect Sept. 1, with British trawlers defying the unilateral ruling.

Iceland took the issue to the International Court of Justice in The Hague and won an injunction that called on Iceland to suspend action until the merits and legality of the move could be examined. But the mid-Atlantic nation had said in advance that it would not recognize the court's jurisdiction.

A series of talks between the two countries through this year has failed thus far to yield a compromise that would permit British trawlers to go on working the disputed waters on the basis of catch limitations.

The new round of talks has a primary aim of avoiding incidents at sea between British trawlers and Icelandic gunboats.

A parallel aim is to seek a stopgap compromise that would leave each country's position of principle intact while allowing limited fishing to go on.

During the murder trial, Judge Older had forbidden witnesses, lawyers and court attendants to release any information about the case not admitted into evidence—the so-called "gag rule" first proposed by the American Bar Association in 1969.

Mr. Farr spent about four hours in jail until the 2d District Court of Appeal ordered him released on his own recognizance pending a ruling on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. United Press International reported.

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older remanded the reporter to jail when he declined again at a hearing to identify the lawyers who provided him with restricted information from the trial a copy of a prosecution witness's deposition.

During the murder trial, Judge Older had forbidden witnesses, lawyers and court attendants to release any information about the case not admitted into evidence—the so-called "gag rule" first proposed by the American Bar Association in 1969.

Apply to: The Headmaster, American School, Plaza Eusebio Gómez, 8, Barcelona-17, Spain.

Swedish Prison Factory Paying Inmates on Open-Market Scale

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 17 (AP).—Inmates at a Swedish prison yesterday began getting wages on a par with those paid on the open market and now pay for their "board and lodging."

The latest experiment in Sweden's advanced prison policies gives the 98 inmates at the Tilberga open prison factory an average tax-free salary of about 1,300 crowns—\$360 per month.

The wages for the prisoners, who make wooden houses for a government firm, compare well with the average after taxes in the wood-products industry. They are paid 7 to 9 crowns \$1.40 to \$1.80 per hour.

Besides paying some costs, such as 11 crowns—\$2.20—for three daily meals on weekdays, the inmates will have to make payments toward damages awarded by courts to individuals and the state. With other debts, such as alimony and rent on the outside, about 250 crowns—\$50—is left as "pocket money" for the inmates.

The Tilberga factory is outside the town of Västerås in central Sweden. Its inmates are serving sentences of a few months up to life. All prison inmates who have served most of their sentences can apply for transfer to Tilberga. But requirements are high for proven good behavior and work marks. Over the past month more than 30 prisoners have applied, but the quota is filled for the time being.

The pay experiment will continue until next April in a first stage. If the results are judged worthwhile, the system will be extended to other institutions.

Reporter Jailed; Silent on Sources In Manson Case

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17 (NYT).—William T. Parr, a reporter for the Los Angeles Times, was sent to jail briefly yesterday for an indefinite term because he refused to disclose his sources for a 1970 news story on the Charles Manson murder case.

Parr spent about four hours in jail until the 2d District Court of Appeal ordered him released on his own recognizance pending a ruling on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. United Press International reported.

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older remanded the reporter to jail when he declined again at a hearing to identify the lawyers who provided him with restricted information from the trial a copy of a prosecution witness's deposition.

During the murder trial, Judge Older had forbidden witnesses, lawyers and court attendants to release any information about the case not admitted into evidence—the so-called "gag rule" first proposed by the American Bar Association in 1969.

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2 Israeli Cars Hit Mines in Golan Area, Fire Traded

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Two military vehicles struck mines in the Nahal Golan sector of the occupied Golan Heights today after the settlement itself came under mortar fire from Syrian territory, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said in a communiqué that there were no casualties in either incident but that both vehicles were damaged. The communiqué said the mines were planted some two miles east of Nahal Golan. Another announcement said the paramilitary settlement itself became the target of mortar shells fired from Syrian territory earlier in the day. Israeli troops returned fire.

These were the first incidents in the area since No. 8, when the front between Israel and Syria exploded into the fiercest battle in 27 months.

Refugee Camp Shooting

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj-Brajneh, near here, was wracked by explosions and heavy shooting during the night, the Beirut afternoon newspaper Le Soir reported today.

The paper said that the noise of battle was believed coming from clashes between rival Palestinian guerrilla groups in the camp.

Pan Am Gets Threats On Flights to Lagos

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP).—Pan American World Airways said yesterday it has placed its flights to Lagos, Nigeria, on alert status because of threats to attack the planes by the Black September organization, the Arab guerrilla group claiming responsibility for killing Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games and mailing letters to Jews.

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ART MARKET

Paris Takes Avant-Garde Lead

By Souren Melikian

PARIS. Nov. 17 (IHT).—This week Paris has scored against London, earning an easy lead for the avant-garde art market in Europe. This is the first significant victory in two years for the French over their London rivals.

Parisian auctioneers—including Jean-Claude Binoche, René Laurin and Maurice Rheims (before he retired)—have been laying the groundwork for some time with a series of sales. This week it paid off. It is now clear that only New York can rival Paris as a place to sell avant-garde art.

While the Espace Cardin is ideal for displaying avant-garde work in its spacious, superbly laid out premises, the room where the sale took place did not live up to expectations. It was too long, making it difficult for people in the back to get a good view. On several occasions, the auctioneer remarked that he could not see the bidder.

Mr. Cardin said that the last minute rush had led to some improvisation and pointed out that television floodlights had completely altered the lighting originally planned. The Binoche auction will be in the large theater and conditions should be much better.

The combination of what Mr. Laurin and Mr. Binoche were offering for sale in one week brought a highly knowledgeable group of international collectors

need a referee to keep them from each other's throats.

Laurin had much to offer Wednesday night, with works by the best-known contemporary American artists. Among them, Frank Stella ("Small Muller," discussed and illustrated in a Museum of Modern Art book), Andy Warhol ("Troy," in Crone's catalogue raisonné of Warhol's work), et al. Moreover, 37 lots in the sale were part of a collection sent from Switzerland with the obvious intention of testing the French market.

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Reserve Prices

In a few cases, excessive reserve prices stood in the way of sales. While the auction total of over 2.6 million francs was a very satisfactory sum from the auctioneer's viewpoint, several major works found no buyers, as René Laurin quite frankly admitted.

"We are selling a masterpiece by Tom Wesselmann," said the expert as he presented "Great American Nude No. 31." The audience was cool to what was unquestionably an important picture. Moreover, it is unusual for a French expert to make this kind of comment and some professionals found it irritating.

When a Jasper Johns work, "Zones" (152 by 91 centimeters, 1962) was put up with a starting price of 200,000 francs, the audience was taken aback. In spite of its excellent provenance (collection of Mrs. William Sisler of New York) and its academic credentials (discussed in Max Kostoff's book, "Jasper Johns"), it failed to sell.

Andy Warhol's "Troy" (208 centimeters square) came up four

minutes later and was again introduced as a masterpiece ("Il s'agit d'un chef-d'œuvre"). The masterpieces did not stir the bidders, who dropped out at 185,000 francs, which was below the reserve price.

After the sale, Mr. Laurin pointed out that prices for these sorts of works are becoming international. The Wednesday prices were in much the same range as those at Park-Barnet last month. But optimistic vendors set high reserves in the hope that the market is becoming speculative—a vain hope, for the moment.

Mr. Laurin added that last June, at another avant-garde auction, several pictures were bought in because of exaggerated reserve prices. But on Wednesday, 90 percent of the works were sold because the owners had agreed not to maintain impossible reserves. The result was that the prices were about normal.

Doubtless the Binoche sale tonight and tomorrow will confirm the pre-eminence of Paris in avant-garde auctions in Europe. Which may prove that the

French are not so conservative as they may seem.

In contrast to French efforts, London auctioneers have done little or nothing to pave the way toward becoming a center for avant-garde art sales. It may well be too late.

At a sale in London on Tuesday, British old master watercolors sold for three times what Christie's experts had thought they would bring. The most striking rise in prices concerned artists whose work ranks among the finest achievements in 18th-century painting but has gained scant recognition outside Britain. A Francis Towne, "Houses at Ambleside" (1786), was bought by a private collector for 25,000.

Mr. Laurin added that the

few bargains in the sale was a masterpiece by Alexander Cozens bought by Bassett & Day for \$600. The same gallery bought two of Towne's finest works, both dated 1786 for \$2,900 and \$3,100—four times the pre-auction estimate.

In Paris Guy Portier made a sensational discovery in identifying the signature of Zelshin, the Japanese lacquer worker, on an iro, which had been brought to him for auction. It fetched \$3,300 francs at a sale attended by collectors from the States, Japan and Germany. The iro had been offered as an unsigned piece in the trade for two years and had found no takers.

There are three superb performances: that of Scofield as the vanquished father, that of Irene Worth as the heartless harpie, Goneril, and that of Jack MacGowran as the wise, world-weary fool. But all the acting is impressive under Brook's careful guidance. Here is a provocative and fascinating interpretation of a literary masterpiece.

FILMS

When Only English Will Do
—Peter Brook's 'King Lear'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. Nov. 17 (IHT).—One of the year's most ambitious films is being withheld from Continental release because its producers are reluctant to spend the money for foreign-language subtitles. Apparently, it is their defeatist opinion that it will not earn sufficient money on this side of the Channel to pay for their English-speaking audiences.

The film is Peter Brook's "King Lear." Mr. Brook showed it to other evening at the Faculté des Sciences to a group of music students. The students were appreciative and remained to question the director on various aspects of his adaptation. If the Colombe overlords persist in detaining the film on pecuniary grounds, why not pass the hat? It is scandalous that a motion picture of such high intelligence, lofty aim and incontestable quality should remain unavailable to non-English-speaking audiences.

The film "Lear" differs entirely from Brook's celebrated stage production though Paul Scofield is again the harassed monarch. It was shot in the northern reaches of wintertime Denmark. The severity of the bleak setting is in harmony with the stark tragedy. It is in no sense a photographed play and, despite the location expedition, two-thirds of it is in close-ups, something after the manner of Carl Dreyer's silent "Jeanne d'Arc."

Lear is conventionally presented as a beast creature who, under the relentless pressures of evil and pain, loses his mind and eventually, overwhelmed by grief at the loss of the one dearest to him, passes into death. Brook, with a more exotic analysis, begins with a Lear who appears to have suffered a stroke, a logical explanation of his fatal division of his kingdom and his fall into the hands of his dreadful daughters. The dialogue has been edited for cinematic use and is fitted into cross-section takes. To keep the action clear in the spectator's mind a few titles have been inserted.

There are three superb performances: that of Scofield as the vanquished father, that of Irene Worth as the heartless harpie, Goneril, and that of Jack MacGowran as the wise, world-weary fool. But all the acting is impressive under Brook's careful guidance. Here is a provocative and fascinating interpretation of a literary masterpiece.

Paul Scofield
... Lear on stage

It might have been—from purely box-office viewpoint wiser move to have prevened two other films from arriving Paris simultaneously, or at least both are about Latin America revolutions of the Richard Burton Davis era and both trigger-happy bandits disguised as priests.

As an admirer of Robert Shaw's directorial talents and Robert Shaw's historical ability one might be lured to the Cinema MacMahon to see "A To Called Bastard" despite its uninviting title. Alas, neither of gifted duo can do anything raise a floundering scenario composed of ludicrous situations filled with absurd exchanges from its lovely level. It is just another shooting gallery West with Mexico as its scene.

"The Wrath of God" (at Ermitage in English), set in a desert, but it is, at least, somber. Robert Mitchum is bad man masquerading as padre on this occasion and takes his ridiculous assignemt tongue-in-cheek as he does bullets and fires his share them in a turbulent land so of the border.

"Justine," after a wrest match with the censors, is at Marbeuf, the Clichy Palace, Mattoire Vivienne and the berceau. It is, of course, an adaptation of the notorious Dr. Seuss novel and it is faithful to original in most of its details is also loyal in being quite dull as its source for the sad novelist has well earned his as the Marquis de Fadé, dramatization seems less for screen than it does for the play roman and, its rather hardscore photography aside, a vulgar movie, less bold graphic than its straight pi rivals.

Mikos Jancso, the Hunga director, began his career a ballet choreographer, a fact closed by most of his films, distinguished by a lyrical flow inspired dance patterns. "Peau de Loup" (at the Opéra Latin, the Quintette II, the Elysée-Lincoln in Hunga with French subtitles) is representative of his unique and pictorially very beau technique. Its subject is the peasant of Puszta peasants by country gent and local milie about 1900. To make sense must be considered as a vent in symbolism. The liquidator the peasantry was not a species of that day. "Peau de Loup" to be appreciated as page rather than as a sociological pose as its script would gest.

"Mistero Buffo," a new musical theater that "evokes the life of Christ seen by His contemporaries," will run to Nov. 30 in the small theater of the Belgian National Opera in Bruxelles. The book is by Dario Fo and the staging by Arturo Corso, with musical arrangements by Wannes Vandervelde. The premiere was Nov. 16.

The Tate Gallery in London opened an exhibition on the Charles I epoch Nov. 15, with a large number of Van Dyck portraits of the king and court works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Honthorst, Dobson, Lely and Mytens along with medals, miniatures and graphics. It is the biggest show ever devoted to the Charles I epoch.

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What Olmsted Did To Central Park

FORK — At the Whitney sum the other day I understood for the first time—in a not too logical way—the wonderful sense of discovery by the character in the play who learns with intent that “for 40 years I have a speaking prose without it.” I realized that for an 40 years I have been in the closest possible id not knowing it, with risk.

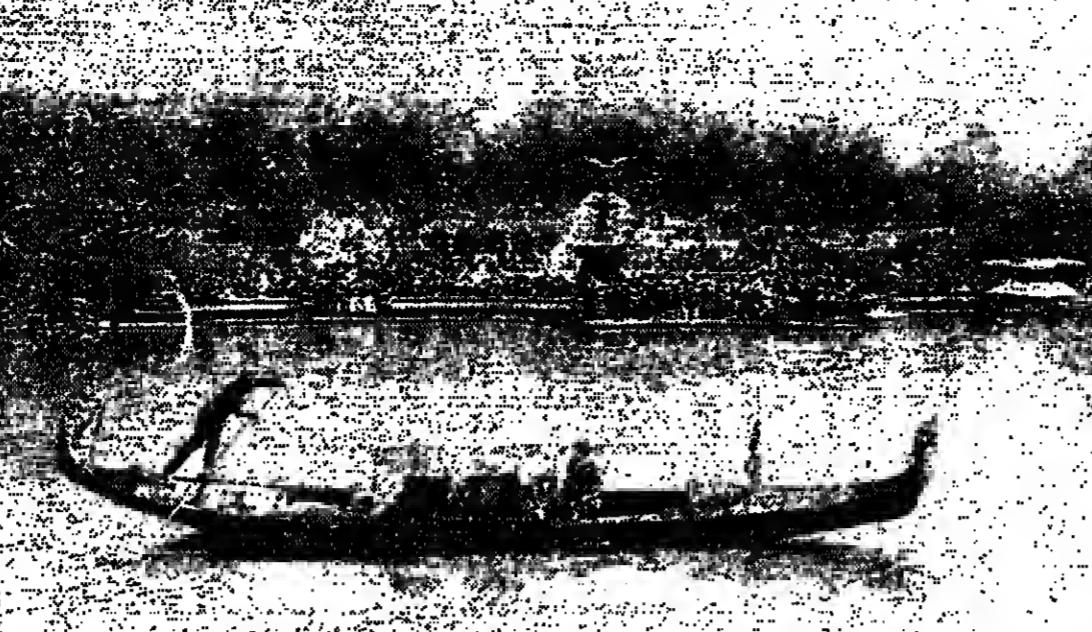
no intimate revelation private life, I hasten to say that I was of the genius of the “father of American landscape architecture,” Law Olmsted, to whose especially in and around the museum’s exhibited.

had not realized was more than a fine landscaped and nature was Olmsted’s, and for how it for very brief spans have daily looked at, and moved and his genius. years my first sight each morning was his Central Park which, never, never looked than during the nights of World War watched from my window, free now of

A 19th-century view by J.S. Johnson of Central Park, from the Whitney exhibition.

the competition of city lights, magically furnished every curving path, every tree, every silvery lake and pond.

But until studying the new Whitney Museum exhibition I never understood the fantastic job Olmsted did literally sculpturing that park so he carted 10 million loads of sand and rock into and out of it, laid down 8 miles of drainage pipes all to create these mountains and ravines, those small gorges and lovely promenades, those meandering lakes that look so enchantingly unpremeditated. To me Central Park which Olmsted designed it was that rocky, hilly, goat-ridden wasteland behind the aqueducts’ shacks I knew from Ralph Blakelock’s early canvases painted from what is now Central



Park South. Somehow I had imagined the essential structure of terrain and water was there, and that Olmsted’s genius lay in extensive and brilliant innovative remodelling, and, hardly less than that, in his tireless coddling of and fighting with corrupt city politicians, necessary just to preserve the area as a greensward. I also learned at the show that other areas of the city with which I have lived in loving intimacy are Olmsted’s two—Riverside Drive and parks for instance. One gallery at the Whitney is given over entirely to a circular screen on which are projected some 35 panoramic images of Olmsted’s New York (including Brooklyn, where he designed Prospect Park).

But also there are countless examples of his designs and plans for national parks (Yosemite, for one), and for parks and planned communities in other cities. Fortunately the exhibition, in a second version now on view at Washington’s National Gallery, will be circulated to museums throughout the country.

Olmsted was, unquestionably, the first great conservationist, ecologist, urban planner, and sociologist in our history. This, however, is a public love letter to a man I now realize for the first time was perhaps the greatest and certainly the most innovative artist America has yet produced. He is also the only one I would trust in that role in which Shelley cast poets when he described them as “the unacknowledged legislators of the

world.” As for today’s “earth sculptures” who dig trenches across the Nevada desert—they can go jump in them.

A brief word on some of the new exhibitions:

Adolph Gottlieb is having a new one-man show at Marlborough, and while his recent canvases are mostly earth-explosions so familiar in this major abstract-expressionists work for some years, he has lately introduced patterns of numbers and symbols (these recall his earlier pictures) and begun to multiply his suns. Their juxtaposition is new, the palette is subtler, and the brushwork is somewhat freer, to make an exhibition that will reward slower looking than at first glance seems required.

Tom Wesselmann, pop painter, is showing his most recent pictures at the Janis Gallery, only they are more than pictures. They are painted, shaped-canvas constructions set in juxtapositions that make for a whole environment. They are enormous, extremely vivid and thoroughly unsubtle in color, and so precisely realistic in detail that, paradoxically, identification is elusive. A breast looks at first glance like an orange, a coiled telephone wire like a cartridge belt. The ambiguous results are interesting—as Wesselmann almost always is—but only if you like billboards.

Paul Zindel’s “The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds” at the Hampstead Theatre Club is one of those plays that demonstrate the unbridgeable gap between English and American sensibilities. A great Off-Broadway success, it won an Obie, a Pulitzer Prize, and the Drama Critics’ Circle Award. It has also been turned into a film, directed by Paul Newman and starring Joanne Woodward, which is already, before its release, creating great excitement.

It is a bad play. Indeed, an atrocious one, a soggy piece of autobiographical sentimentality, absurdly inflated, that is as poverty-

stricken as the family it depicts: nutty mother (Sheila Hancock),

and her two daughters, one conventional and unbalanced (Gemma Moiselswitsch), and the other withdrawn but brilliant (Yvonne Antrobus), who are locked together in love-hate relationships.

Sheila Hancock gives an authoritative but in no way good performance as the eccentric mother, while Miss Antrobus’s quietly understated performance still cannot make acceptable the lyrical addresses to the atom with which the play is replete.

Waldo Peirce, at the Midtown Galleries, is enjoying a long-overdue revival, in view of the present great interest in American post-impressionism. For me he was never out of fashion. His memorial exhibition (he died in 1970, aged 85) is as fresh and spontaneous as ever. On the technical side his great gift was to be able to indicate a shape with the most cursory, careless seeming lines (as in the hills of the work called “Cataline Mountains”) and have it stand with great solidity. But for me his imitable skill lay in his power to portray people, flowers, rooms, fields vibrant with sparkling sunlight, and yet always holding them firmly together in a way that somehow seemed peculiarly American in its unyielding realism.

Le Yaouanc, Galerie Harry Odermann, 85 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris 8, to Dec. 1.

Alain Le Yaouanc is a rather young artist (32) who had some of his first shows at the Galerie

From Ernest Trova’s “Falling Man” series, at Galerie Kriwin, Brussels.

Around the Galleries In Paris and Brussels

Paris

Peter Saul, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 2.

In acid greens and shocking pinks Peter Saul’s paintings use an idiom related to that of the American underground comics and aim at joining the American public: in its most sensitive parts. Sex and money, sex and race, sex and war are among the couplings he effects, colored with the sour irony of hideous phonetic spelling. The effect is extremely curious because it is hard to discover the artist’s own point of view and it appears in fact that he is not expressing it: What he is doing, as he told me, is to express the paranoid nightmare of the hypothetical average human. This means that his work is an objective construction rather than a subjective statement. This sort of prophetic tactic involves a lot of risk, including that of being misconstrued. But it is undoubtedly effective as provocation.

Jean Amade, Galerie Jeannie Bucher, 28 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Jean Amade creates large constructions in baked concrete inspired by the fortress-like rock formations that are part of the Provencal landscape. His technical ability appears to be increasingly flexible and the scale of the works grows larger too. The biggest piece is about 13 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 wide. There is an attractive sort of adolescent fantasy to the rock-fortress shapes be images, and the caverns and galleries one discovers within them.

Kandinsky, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Dec. 9.

This new gallery’s opening exhibition is devoted to over 100 works and objects by Kandinsky which have never before been displayed. A notebook filled with drawings of which a limited facsimile edition has been made on the occasion of this exhibition, oil paintings, watercolors and gouaches, engravings, jewelry, a tapestry, a cup and saucer decorated by Kandinsky in a limited edition in 1922, paintings on glass, and a project for four frescoes which were never executed but which will be used to decorate the future National Museum of Modern Art which is abridging on the Plateau Beaubourg in Paris.

Otissen, Galerie Coard, 12 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 7.

Norwegian-American artist Otissen’s paintings have an expressionistic tone that reminds one of certain aspects of the COBRA manner. Figures with just a pair of eyes—sometimes geometric figures at that—suggest a peculiar Nordico form of anxiety. Some drawings too, delicately done with a roving line.

Wayne Campbell, sculpture, Galerie Argec, 278 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Nov. 25.

This Los Angeles artist, showing in Europe for the first time, uses rough wood, cardboard and rocks for his creations. Most of his work is padded with complicated symbolism and involved wordplay, thus requiring detailed textual explanations. Visually, the work is undemanding. A construction of nailed-together planks weaves across the floor, the abstract idea of a boat. But nearby hangs a wide wooden arrow shape, resting on seven tiny, straw-bottomed chairs, bearing the legend “Seven Seas.” Seven seas... seven seats. Little subtlety and rather naive symbolism.

John Mahoning, paintings, Gallery



Alexandra Monnett, 282 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Nov. 20.

John Manning’s paintings are soft in color and hard in edge. Architectural forms, graceful, round-topped towers with decorative chimney shapes, placed high on hilltops towards a basically formalist outlook. Lines, geometric forms, floating commas are some of the standard elements of his vocabulary and carry reminiscences of theories and innovations of the period between the wars.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Trova, sculpture, Galerie Kriwin, 20 Rue de Belle-Vue, Brussels, to Nov. 25.

Ernest Trova’s mannikins are making their first appearance in Europe. Cleanly constructed to stand on flanges, these gleaming automatons, known in New York as his “Falling Man” series, are sculpted with skill, precision and almost frightening detachment. Buttocks are sectioned from torso; scalps, neatly detachable; stomachs, sheared from diaphragm. Reduced to the level of a toy, the figures pose and split apart, prodded by a pistol welded onto the back, a can opener attached to the front.

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John Mahoning, paintings, Gallery

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John Mahoning, paintings, Gallery

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOV. 18-19, 1972

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**ian Firms
1-Billion
t Deal****struct Plant
1 Processing**

In M. Goshko Nov. 17 (W.P.)—Two firms have agreed to build a ultra-modern iron plant in the Soviet total cost of approximately billion, the Ministry of Finance says. It is the biggest arrangement concluded between German firms.

sources said the over-agreement will be higher than the 1970 under which West is sold 1.3 million to the Soviets in natural gas from inclusion of the West non-aggression pact, 1970, many seen predicting a big number of deals between countries. Until progress toward expansion of tech- en slow.

Ventures in the agreement, Secretary Ernest in said that several actions are in the he anticipated the before long of active ventures. agreement, reached Moscow, calls for the plant by Salzgitter AG, in plant com-

case in the gas-for- German banks have idle the financing arm credits. Pay- this same barter the Soviets providing with sponge iron in pellets produced

for Kori and that the proposed have a yearly pro- tons of rolled iron five million tons of

**Allows Sale in Japan
reign Mutual Funds**

Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—It today approved sign mutual funds

date for sales re- determined, but it be soon, officials hat the Finance sue in the next ordination govern- and distribution's funds. covers both open

**in States
if Profit**

(Reuters)—Cle. Pont-a-Mousson liquidated group net 18 million francs of 1972.

ave no comparable 365 million- ted group net of last year. hat this is the published con- profit figures, the first half 3 billion francs. 1971 they totaled

the results, the e first-half-1972 b the continuing he group and a usiness climate.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**FTC, Pepsico Reach Agreement**

The Federal Trade Commission says Pepsico Inc. has agreed to maintain Rheingold Corp. as a separate concern if it succeeds in securing control of it. As a result, the FTC, which Wednesday issued a complaint challenging the proposed acquisition as anti-competitive, says it has dropped plans to seek a court order requiring Pepsico to keep Rheingold's operations separate. Pepsico has agreed not to take any steps "to assume or exercise actual control of Rheingold or to take any steps to make any changes in the corporate structure, board of directors or management of Rheingold" before Dec. 6 this year. After that date, Pepsico will not make any changes without giving the FTC at least 10 days written notice, the FTC says. In return, the FTC has agreed not to file the action until Dec. 4 or later.

Accord on Nuclear Fuel Plant

Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Steag AG, of Germany, have agreed to form a company to design and manufacture nuclear fuel for electric generating stations in Europe. Westinghouse says the new concern will build a plant near Essen and expects to be able to ship fuel assemblies by 1975. Steag is a producer of electricity.

Olin to End Aluminum Operations

Olin Corp. plans to dispose of its aluminum and certain chemical and defense-related ordnance facilities, resulting in an after-tax write-off of about \$80 million to be taken in the 1972 fourth quarter. The extraordinary charge is equal to \$3.32 a share. The operations involved have

had net losses of about \$8.8 million, or 27 cents a share, so far this year, the company says. The extraordinary charge will result in a reported loss for 1972, but will not affect Olin's growth plans or the current 88 cents annual dividend, the company says.

Boise Cascade to Sell Units

Boise Cascade Corp. is selling two of its engineering and construction subsidiaries to Halliburton Co. for \$65 million, payable in cash or by a short-term note on or before Jan. 30, 1973. The two subsidiaries are Enasco Services Inc. and Werner Graphics Inc. Boise said the transaction was approved by directors of both companies and is expected to be closed in January. The sale represents the second major step taken during the last month in Boise's program to provide at least \$200 million in capital through the sale of non-royalty assets. Boise says that as a result of this sale it will realize an extraordinary gain of about \$30 million after deducting \$20 million of related income taxes.

French, German Firms Regrouping

The regrouping of the electronic components' divisions of the Thomson-Brandt group, of France, and those of AEG-Telefunken will be managed by a Luxembourg-based holding company equally owned by the parent firms, French sources report. They stress, however, that negotiations between Thomson-CSF, the electronics division of the Thomson-Brandt group, and the German firm are continuing. It is also planned to set up a French-based company, Eurosem, which will be owned by the Luxembourg holding company.

Japan Cuts Import Tariffs by 20 Percent

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The cabinet decided today to cut Japan's import tariffs 20 percent on 1,655 classifications of goods effective Nov. 22. The move is expected to increase imports by about \$300 million in the next 12 months, a government spokesman said.

Plans for the tariff cut had been announced last month as part of the government's "third year defense plan."

The cabinet also added five categories of goods to a list of products that can be imported into Japan in finished form under a low tariff structure after being previously exported in the form of components. The five new items are radio receivers, recorders, reproducers, earphones and tuners for television sets.

This step will aid the Japanese electronics industry, which is in the process of moving some of

its more labor-intensive production activities abroad.

Estimate of Surplus

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan's total monetary exports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today that it expects next year's current-account payments are in decline to between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion from an estimated \$5 billion in 1972.

"We have a feeling that our statement (at yesterday's meeting) was misunderstood," the Japanese sources said.

● Import tariff cuts for a reduction of between \$200 million and \$300 million.

● Removal of certain import quotas for \$200 million.

● Budgetary measures for between \$500 million and \$700 million.

● Preferential tariffs to developing nations for \$400 million to \$500 million.

● Export measures for \$500 million to \$700 million.

They gave the following breakdown of the estimated impact in 1973 of their measures to reduce the surplus:

Mr. Eberle said that the two sides had differences over the Common Market's system of preferential tariffs to a number of Mediterranean countries.

He asserted that the tariffs were contrary to the multilateral system and tended to break down the most-favored-nation principle.

Mr. Eberle said that the United States had "qualms" on how to help developing nations in the areas of financial assistance and investments.

Mr. Mansholt, who appeared with Mr. Eberle at a news conference after both addressed a symposium of the committee for economic development, said that the community was seeking cooperation with the United States and others to better help poorer nations.

He said that major points that needed discussion included preferential tariffs, commodity agreements and increased imports of manufactured goods from developing by industrialized nations.

Differ on Summit

Mr. Eberle, who just returned from the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, also seemed to differ with Mr. Mansholt on the need for a summit meeting of heads of government of the industrial nations before a new round of trade negotiations gets underway a year from now.

While the Common Market official seemed to favor a visit by Mr. Nixon to Europe for such a summit, Mr. Eberle said that political objectives for the trade negotiations should be set at a lower level.

Bitter Fight

The battle for the management of P & O was a bitter one and sparked the resignation of four P & O directors from the 16-man board.

Under the Geddes plan P & O would have paid £130 million for the Bovis enterprise to bring in skilled modern management for their finances and huge property interests.

Opponents of the proposal wanted P & O to stay only in shipping and regain profitability under the control of experienced shipowners and transport experts.

P & O had long been seen as a possible target for a take-over, but Mr. Geddes and his supporters decided to move first and proposed the deal with Bovis. They argued it would give profits, faster growth and better prospects.

Editors Expected

Financial quarters believe that once a new chairman is elected, bidders for P & O will emerge.

One of these is Lord Inchape, who has been a working director for P & O for 20 years and has already announced his intention to seek control of the shipping giant.

He was the first of the four P & O directors to resign weeks ago in opposition to the Geddes plan. Lord Inchape sat silent throughout today's crowded meeting.

Italian Prices Up

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The rise in the cost of living in Italy in October was the biggest since World War II, the government said today. The price index rose 1.3 percent from September.

**Banks Eye Curb
Of Euromarket**

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, told a Euromarket symposium today that central banks are still studying ways of regulating the Euromoney markets.

Mr. Ossola said the Eurodollar market had been expanding much more rapidly than desirable.

He said that in the six months ended June 30 the net size of the Eurodollar market, after interbank deposits had been eliminated, totalled \$65 billion, an increase of about \$11.5 billion from the beginning of the year. The net amount of other Euromarket currencies decreased in the same period by about \$500 million to \$16 billion, he said.

Official attributed the lower inflow to profit-taking and to stricter foreign exchange controls enforced Oct. 21.

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**Poor Nations
Seen Issue****By U.S., EEC****Question Called Major Topic for Trade Talks**

By Gerd Wilcke

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The real gross national product rose at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 6.3 percent in the third quarter, the Commerce Department said today. This was an upward adjustment of the preliminary 5.9 percent rise reported last month.

However, the inflation rate on an annual basis was also revised upward, to 24 percent from the preliminary 22 percent.

In dollar terms, the real GNP (output of goods and services minus price increases) rose by \$14.6 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$1,164 billion, the department said.

However, they seemed less in agreement on how help to developing nations can be improved.

Mr. Eberle said that the two sides had differences over the Common Market's system of preferential tariffs to a number of Mediterranean countries.

He asserted that the tariffs were contrary to the multilateral system and tended to break down the most-favored-nation principle.

U.S. "Qualms"

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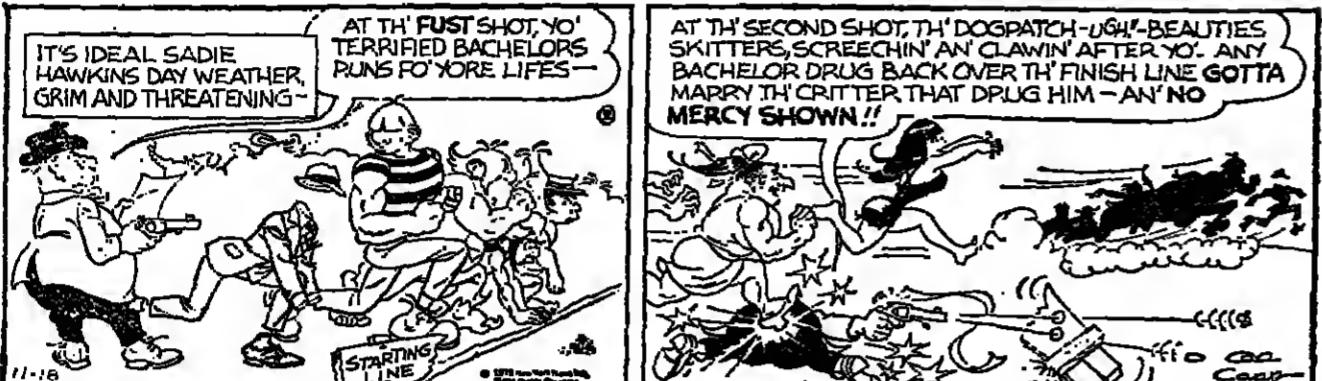
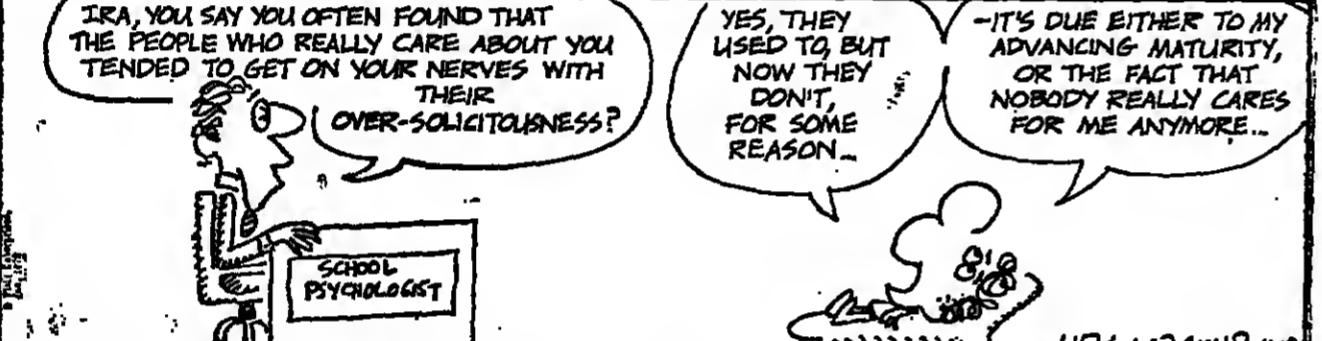
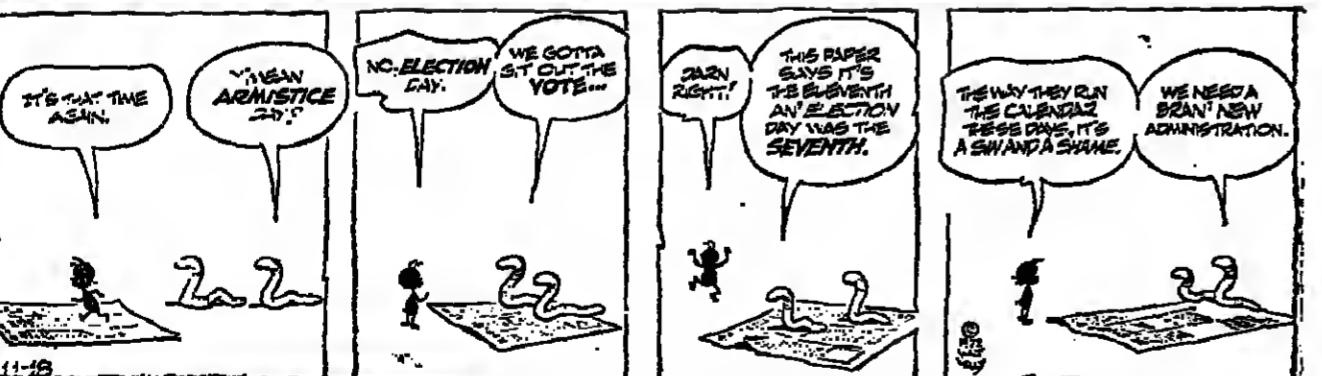
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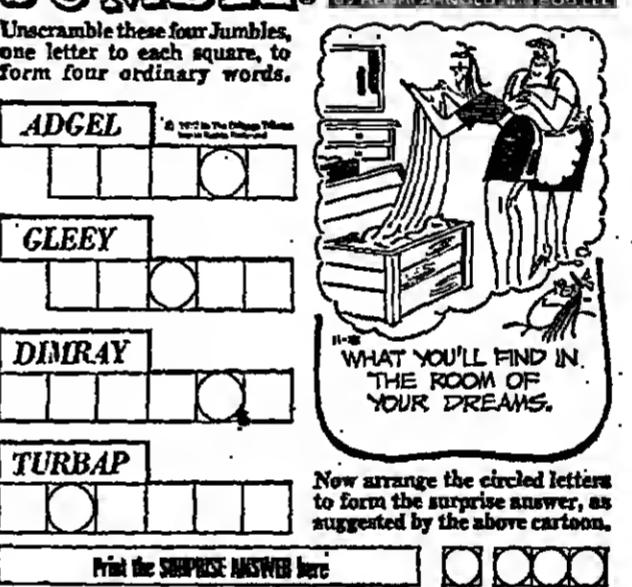
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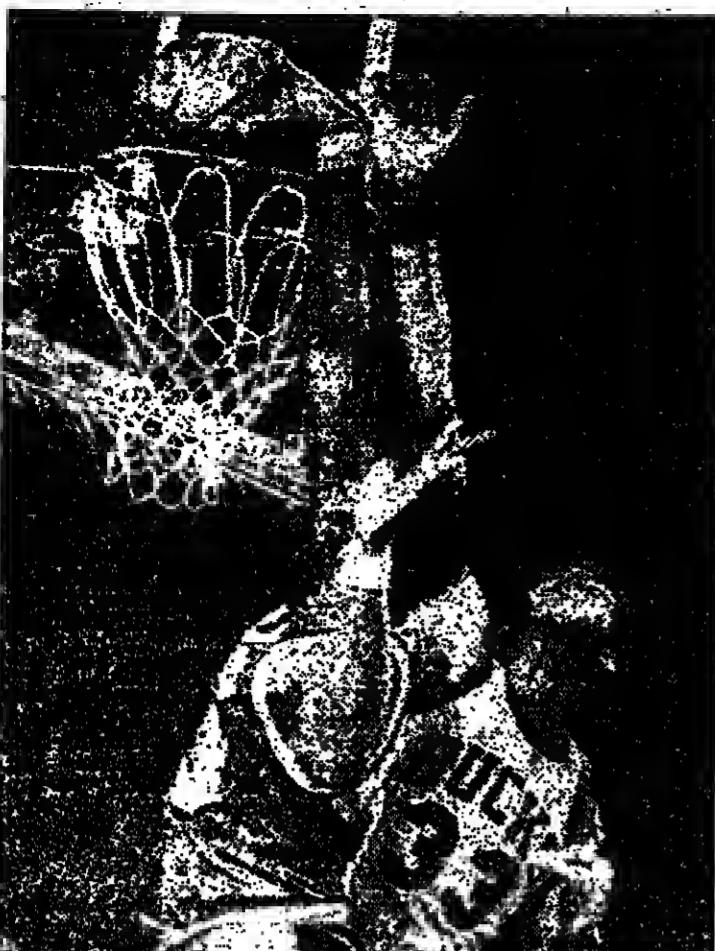
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SUMMIT MEETING—Wilt Chamberlain scores on a dunk over Bucks' Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in NBA Lakers victory.

NBA Penalizes SuperSonics For Brisker Signing Violation

By Leonard Kopett

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Seattle SuperSonics have been fined \$10,000 and their first-round draft choice in 1973 has been swapped to Philadelphia for having violated National Basketball Association regulations in the signing of John Brisker, a star forward in the American Basketball Association until this year.

The ruling by commissioner Walter Kennedy overruled a decision to continue to seek a merger of the two leagues, a step also announced after yesterday's meeting of NBA club owners here.

The Brisker case was the latest in a series of disputes within the NBA concerning rights to a player. Seattle's principal owner, Sam Schulman, stirred the biggest storm two years ago when he took his fellow owners to court over the signing of Spencer Haywood, also a former ABA star, after the league had ruled that the four-year rule meant Haywood had to go through the draft. Schulman won a court ruling that the four-year rule, as then constituted, was invalid, and Haywood is now with Seattle.

Brisker was placed on the negotiating list of the Philadelphia 76ers in 1969, when his college class graduated, in a "supplementary draft," a process abandoned by the NBA. He decided to play in the ABA, but when he expressed an interest in switching leagues at the end of the season, Philadelphia's rights became an issue.

Under the NBA constitution, Seattle was not allowed to ap-

proach Brisker unless it negotiated with Philadelphia for the rights to him. Despite specific warnings that it was violating league rules, Seattle did sign Brisker, who had not come to terms with Philadelphia.

Kennedy, in making his ruling on a dispute between two clubs, found that there was no reason to disrupt the arrangement Brisker had entered into in good faith, but that Seattle had to be penalized for flouting league rules and that Philadelphia deserved compensation for its interest in Brisker. Thus Brisker stays where he is, but the SuperSonics pay a fine and the 76ers get a draft choice.

Righthanded pitcher John (Blin Moon) Odom of the World Series champion Oakland A's was fined \$500 by commissioner Bowie Kuhn for his actions in the final play of the fifth game of the Series, in which Odom bumped an umpire after being called out at the plate.

Odom, a pinch runner, was on third with one out and the A's trailing the Reds, 5-4. He tagged up and tried to score after Cincinnati second baseman Joe Morgan caught Tony Perez's pop foul behind first base, and was thrown out, Johnny Bench applying the tag to complete the game-ending double play. The fine, announced belatedly, was for "using abusive language against umpire Bob Engel while protesting game-concluding home plate decision" and also for "using abusive language against umpire Jim Honochick in the seventh game," which the A's won, 3-2.

The commissioner's office also announced that Kuhn had imposed "lesser fines" on Oakland manager Dick Williams and Cincinnati relief pitcher Clay Carroll for directing abusive language toward the umpires.

Piero Pini, secretary-general of the European Boxing Union, said that Spanish referee Fernando Perotti had been banned for two years from refereeing European title fights. The reason was Perotti's controversial disqualification of French challenger

RESULTS

Games

RESULTS

Art Buchwald

The President's Purge

WASHINGTON. It's been a grim week in the White House. After his landslide election, instead of getting even with the Democrats, President Nixon surprised everyone by announcing that he was purging the Republicans who helped him get elected. Everyone with a high administration job has been asked to hand in his resignation.

Who goes and who stays is still very much up in the air, and it's very hard for one to do his job when the black cloud of unemployment hangs over his head.

Buchwald

One source in the White House told exactly what kind of week it's been:

"Pat Nixon came into the President's office."

"Look what someone just gave me," she said angrily.

"What is it, Pat?" the President asked.

"It's just a formality," President Nixon said. "I've asked everyone in the White House to resign so I can get rid of the people I don't want."

"But that's unfair," Pat protested. "I worked very hard for you during the campaign."

"Of course you did, Pat, and I told Haldeman and Ehrlichman to take that into consideration. I said, 'When we go over the list of the people we're dropping, keep in mind that Pat was at my side during the three times I left the White House to campaign.'"

Mrs. Nixon held the resignation form in her hand and said tearfully, "You would think after all these years there would be no question about my staying with you for your second term." "Now don't get upset, Pat," the President said. "I owe you a lot, but I have to do what's best for America. I can't give special favors to any group nor can I as President favor one person in the White House

family over another. I assure you we will take a close look at your record before we make any definite decision."

"Dick, don't you remember the Checkers speech, the stoning in South America, your defeats in 1966 and 1968? I was the only one who didn't turn her back on you. Doesn't that count for something?"

"It does, Pat. We've not only got all those facts, but we have your FEC record as well. On the basis of all this I would guess you have a better than 50-50 chance of staying in the White House. But it isn't my decision alone. The purge staff has to look at the big picture. How much money is it costing us? Is the person doing more than his share of the work he is assigned? Was he involved in the Watergate bugging affair? And finally, is the job worth not eliminating altogether?

"I went with you to China, I went with you to Russia. I went with you to Iran. Surely that must mean a lot to you."

"It does, Pat. The boys were very impressed with those trips and it's a big plus. At the same time, the next four years are going to be the most important in the history of the United States. I can't afford to make any mistakes if I want my rightful place in history. That is why I asked for everyone's resignation. There is too much dead wood in my administration."

"Suppose I refuse to resign?"

"Pat, please don't put me in that position. You've meant a lot to me during all these years, and I would hate our relationship to end on a bitter note. I assure you that when your name comes up in the meeting I'll be fighting for you to stay on, even if we have to change your job designation."

"Thank you, Dick," Pat said. "I appreciate that."

Just then the door flew open and Julie Nixon Eisenhower and Tricia Nixon Cox burst in.

"Daddy!" cried Tricia. "They've asked us to resign!"

"Good grief," the President said exasperatedly. "I can't save everybody."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

A NEW TWIST: FOLKS: Our "Dear Folks" card which ran for so many years in the Herald Tribune would now have contained it for such a long time. Many, many folks journeyed to their local post office to mail their "Dear Folks" cards to MARLAW furniture. Many, many others believe it or not, may have not known about MARLAW and the proceeds. We'd like to add on a truck or two, a few rows of furniture, help a hand, and change other ads as well. We're sorry to say that our handwork is firsthand, providing a creative frame of mind whilst he is extremely worried about the fate of his wife." No reply has been made.

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MARY BLUME**When a Jewish Artist Leaves The Soviet Union**

NOUGENT-SUR-MARNE, France (UPI)—Alexander Zlotnik lives in a French government-run artists' colony outside Paris with seven months worth of his work, a six-month-old mastery of the English language, and a good deal of hope. He left his native Russia in June, 1971, and after a few months in Jerusalem came to Europe.

His work is even beginning to sell. He doesn't like to sell. "In Russia we sold only our bad work not our good," he says. "Here we must sell the good, not the bad."

Mr. Zlotnik is tall, bearded and good-natured. Only 32, he was a well-known sculptor in the Soviet Union, a member of the artists' union from the age of 24. He was even sent on a cultural exchange visit to Japan. "We were 15 persons who were artists and 15 persons not artists," he recalls. His one brush with authority, when he was exhibiting at the Manege gallery show at which Khrushchev made his famous denunciation of modern art, came about for the zaniest of reasons.

"My studio at the time was in a basement." A caretaker, taking Khrushchev's comments on underground art all too literally, denounced Zlotnik for working underground.

In general he led a privileged life, with a studio in Moscow and two automobiles. Although Alexander Zlotnik is Jewish, he had no personal experience with anti-Semitism.

"I am not thinking about that there," he says. "Russian life is on different levels. Some people are here." His hand defines a certain low level, then moves up. "Some people are up here. I was famous enough in Russia. I had everything. Nobody could say bad things to me."

So when Zlotnik decided to take advantage of the more lenient Soviet policy towards emigration of Jews, his reasons were more artistic than religious: he was sick of doing one kind of art for official approval and another kind for himself. With his parents, his doctor sister and brother-in-law he went to Israel. His gentle wife, Galina, stayed behind, believing she would soon be able to join him.

Galina, 33, has however not been allowed to leave the USSR and no official reason has been offered. "All Russia is illegal, all life in Russia is without logic," her husband says.

Leaving Israel for Europe, Zlotnik succeeded in drumming up sympathy for his wife's plight. A petition signed by such figures as W.H. Auden, Henry Moore, Arthur Rubinstein and Jean-Paul Sartre, as well as by Umberto Terracini, an Italian senator and a member of the Communist party, has been sent to Russia pointing out that Zlotnik is a distinguished artist whose work is suffering: "He is unable to find a creative frame of mind whilst he is extremely worried about the fate of his wife."

He plans a show in Paris this spring, has had pieces bought for the French government collections, is in a prominent American surrealist collection and is in communication with the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

Alexander Zlotnik likes to think he is without illusions. This isn't yet true, but he is working at it. While cleaning up his studio for visitors he had just spilled a bottle of ink over at least a dozen finished drawings.

"That's life," he said with a shrug. "I lost much in Russia, all my work. But I am an optimist. I think these pictures I just ruined must be very bad—now."



Code Montserrat

Alexander Zlotnik in his French studio.

my art physiological surrealism because now I am old enough to have no illusions. I don't want to make lies in my art, I don't want to depart from physiological functions."

If public Soviet art is of necessity without interest, Zlotnik says that the work that artists are privately working on in their studios is more interesting than what one sees in Paris art salons. "In Russia we think of artists in France like God. They aren't God."

When Zlotnik got to Israel he was promptly able to sell two works, with which he bought a ticket to Europe. He travelled through Europe by making drawings in hotel rooms and selling them. The French government has been notably welcoming: the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has signed a letter attesting to his cultural value, his bright and roomy atelier in the Maison Nationale des Artistes in Nogent-sur-Marne rents for only \$100 a month, and even the Paris police have passed compliments on the sketches he has made while successfully waiting for his visa.

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PEOPLE: The Lyndon Johnson Mark an Anniversary

Former President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson celebrated their 38th wedding anniversary at the LBJ Ranch near Austin, Texas, Friday under an optimistic prognosis for his recovery from a heart attack.

"I believe I am going to be as good as new by the new year," Johnson reportedly told Tom Johnson, former White House aide who is an executive with the Johnson family business interests.

Doctors have told the former president he is making substantial progress in his recovery from the attack last April. He suffered a massive heart attack in 1965.

The Johnsons visited their younger daughter, Lucy Nugent, in a local hospital Thursday. Mrs. Nugent is recuperating from ear surgery.

At Durban, South Africa, Elizabeth Coetzee, 19, and John Carson, 23, met one morning last month for the first time and married that afternoon. "We are both impulsive people and anything it was Friday the 13th," said Elizabeth.